

The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 26th.

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Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HomeWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yokohama	Oct. 26	Dec. 16	Dec. 20
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—Peking			
Tien-tsin			Jan. 6
Chefoo			
New-chwang			
Hankow			" 4
Kiu-kiang			" 5
Chin-kiang			" 9
Shanghai	Nov. 17	Jan. 8	" 9
Ningpo			" 9
Yoo-Chow			" 10
Formosa—Tamsuy			" 10
Amoy			" 15
Swatow	Nov. 17	Jan. 3	" 15
Hong Kong			
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Nov. 10	Dec. 27	" 6
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Saigon			" 4
SIAM—Bangkok			" 14
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Dec. 26
Sarawak			Jan. 2
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 16
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	" 22
Penang	" "	" 14	" 24

Telegrams in advance of the mail of Feb. 1 from Hong Kong, due on March 13, were received on the 23rd inst. The French mail left Gallé on the 11th, and will probably be here on March 7 with dates from Hong Kong to Jan. 25. The P. and O. steamer Emen, which brought the present mail, passed the inward mail of Dec. 11 two hours after leaving Hong Kong.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, per P. and O. Company's steamer Poonah, arrived at Marseilles, Feb. 25.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Essex, infant and native female servant, Messrs. Westall, Chambers, and Watson, Mrs. Coghill's infant and Eur. female servant. From Hong Kong: Commander Berkeley, R.N., Mrs. Jackson, infant and native female servant, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Marsh, Mr. J. Owen, Revs. C. Coria, S. Chert, and M. Murray, and two 2nd class passengers. From Singapore: Messrs. Stewart and Lethman. From Penang: One 2nd class passenger. To Southampton per Mongolia, expected to arrive March 2.—From Shanghai: Mr. Quick, Mrs. Halket, two infants and Eur. female servant, and one second class passenger. From Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mr. Gifford, Mrs. Rickett, Capt. Henry Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, infant and native female servant, and two 2nd class passengers. From Singapore: Two 2nd class passengers. From Penang: Lady Maxwell and four daughters. To Gibraltar: From Hong Kong: Don Manver Madrazo, wife, infant and servant. Don Jose Telles, Mr. Batt. From Singapore: Don. E. M. de Menezes.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer China, from Southampton, Feb. 20.—To Yokohama: Mrs. G. Domoney. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Hawthorne, Ensign Thompson, Sir Greville Smyth, Captain F. Paul, Mr. W. C. M. Gould, Mr. A. R. Dawson, Mr. Paul and European servant, Mr. G. Lyle, Mr. Uloth, Miss S. Olive, and three second-class passengers. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Warden, Mr. Vachell, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. Rowbotham, and one second-class passenger. To Singapore: Lieut. R. Taylor, Mr. J. Reader, and one second-class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. Silk, R.N., Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. A. C. Sim, Capt. C. J. Wilkinson, and four second-class passengers. To Calcutta: Mr. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Walker, Miss Reid, Rev. G. E. Blyth, Miss Blyth, Capt. Barrett, Capt. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. McAdam, Miss Marston, Miss Gordon, Mr. Faddy, and thirteen second-class passengers. To Madras: Mr. R. Carey, Lieut. Croker, Captain and Mrs. Glog, To Suez: Mr. R. F. Clarke, Mr. A. E. Dyer. To Alexandria: Messrs. Tapley, P. Humphreys, and Johnson, and one second-class passenger. From Marseilles, Feb. 28.—To Hong Kong: Captain Hall, Dr. J. Carnegie, Dr. Manson, Mr. J. W. Reed, R.N., Dr. Collingwood, Mr. J. Robinson. To Shanghai: Miss Finlay, Mr. W. G. Aspinall, Mr. and Mrs. Michie. To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. H. Pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cust, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Perkins, Captains French and Butler, Mr. Ellis, Miss Aldrich, Miss Croome, Rev. W. Spencer, Capt. Fairbrother, Mr. Jameson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Marsey, Mr. Power, Major H. Walker, Dr. Clement Williams, Mr. Williams, Mr. Goss, and one second-class passenger. To Madras: Colonel Stewart, Lord and Lady Napier and two European servants, Colonel and Mrs. Fordyce, Capt. Leprimanday and European servant, Capt. G. A. Grant, Colonel Silver, Miss Tweedie, Capt. P. M. Crews. To Ceylon: Mr. R. J. Callander, Mrs. Kinneer, infant, and European servant, Mr. J. F. Dickson. To Aden: Hon. Mr. Napier.

From Suez.—To Ceylon: Mr. Both. To Calcutta: Mr. E. Van Cutsem. Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, March 4.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Looock and three children, Mr. A. Lay, Captain Crossman. To Penang: Mr. A. and Miss Man. To Shanghai: Mr. C. Overbeck. To Ceylon: Staff-Assistant Surgeon Hinds, Mr. J. H. Thwaites. From Marseilles, March 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. N. Elias. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. M. Vickers. Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, March 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. C. G. Webb. To Ceylon: Mr. F. R. Bops.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

From [this port we have files of the *Japan Herald* to the 30th December. The mail of the 20th October arrived on the 25th December, and the latest telegrams received from London reached to the 6th November.

By the steamer *Cadiz*, which conveyed the above named mail, the British Minister, accompanied by Lady Parkes and family, returned from Shanghai.

With regard to the proceedings arising out of the late extraordinary action of the American Consul, the *Japan Herald* says, "As yet we have not heard whether Sir Harry Parkes has given his formal opinion on the case between the Consuls of Great Britain and the United States. We are happy to be able to state, however, that Sir Edmund Hornby has expressed himself strongly in favour of the action taken by Mr. Flowers, the British Acting Consul, in the recent assault case. The true state of the law is, that a Consul cannot compel any one, not of his own nationality, who may happen to be in the court as a spectator, to enter the witness box; but if, at his request, such an one does permit himself to be sworn, he must answer all such questions as the Court deems pertinent. Under these circumstances Mr. Seare was clearly in contempt. But no Consul has the power of awarding punishment to a subject of any other nationality. The proper course is, to make a complaint to the Consul of the nationality of the person in contempt, who alone can decide on the measure of punishment and its mode of execution. Thus throughout the whole affair, Mr. Flowers took a correct view of the case, and it gives us extreme satisfaction to find that Sir Edmund Hornby has mentioned in terms of high commendation the temperate and resolute manner in which he upheld the dignity of his court and of his office, under circumstances most painful and trying."

An Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the King of Belgium had arrived to conclude a treaty with Japan.

With reference to doubts entertained by some persons as to the genuineness of the Mikado's ratification of the treaties, the *Herald* says, "If the ratification be, as we hope and think it is, genuine, this is a very great event to be placed to the credit of 1865; but some express serious doubts, and we cannot pretend that there is absolute certainty in the matter—such as would enable any one to declare that it could not be called in question. It is quite believed in by the Japanese officials; and it is spoken of as a certainty by officers of an independent Daimio, who were lately in Yokohama on business, and spoke of it without any shade of doubt. To those who have not faith, it must be left for time to resolve."

An important case had been decided by the British Consul, between the Governor of Kanagawa, represented by I souo Masanoske, and Robert Brett, agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. The plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of sixty-six dollars and

fifty-eight cents, being] the annual ground-rent of lot No. 79, in the occupation of defendant for the year 1862. The land had been originally allotted to M. Van Polsbroek, a Dutch subject, and now Consul-General for Holland, and still stood in his name on the land officers' books. When the Custom-house applied to him for the rent for the years 1862-3-4, he said he had sold the land to a British subject (Mr. Brett), and that the British subject in possession should pay all the due rents. Application was then made to the British Consulate for the rent, and rent for 1863 and 1864 was paid, and the land officers were told that as the British subject was not in possession of the land in 1862, the British Consulate could not collect the rent for that year, and that the Custom-house should look to the Dutch Consulate for the rent for 1862. The Dutch Consulate was applied to, and again refused to pay the rent, referring as before to the British subject in possession. Five other lots were in the same position, and the rents of all for 1862 were applied for at the same time at the British Consulate, all the lots being then in the possession of British subjects; failing to obtain the rent of lot No. 79, these proceedings were taken against the present tenant. The defendant pleaded that he was given to understand, when he purchased the land, that the ground rent for 1862 had been paid, and that under any circumstances he was not liable for liabilities incurred before it came into his possession. H.M. Consul, however, held that the ground was liable for the rent due on it to the Japanese Government, and that the ground must discharge that liability. The lot being registered as in the possession of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the bank must, therefore, pay the present claim and the costs of the action; but may, if it thinks fit, look to the previous possessor for indemnity.

On the 13th December, about 1.40 A.M., a very severe shock of earthquake was felt in the settlement, which lasted about thirty or forty seconds; four distinct movements were felt, accompanied by the usual continuous vibration. The shock was felt very severely in the camp.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce had completed its organisation, and adopted a well-digested code of laws. It would commence operations with the beginning of the year, and turn its attention at once to the impending revision of the tariff.

In his Christmas sermon, the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Consular chaplain, made an appeal to his congregation on behalf of distressed British subjects who find themselves at this far away point of the earth, stranded without the means of livelihood or of returning to lands where work is to be got. His call was fairly responded to and some £40 to £50 was collected, which has been placed in the hands of H.B.M.'s Consul as the nucleus of a fund.

A disgraceful riot seems to have taken place on Christmas day, in the shape of a fight between English and French sailors. The commencement of the disturbance was on the previous afternoon, when three or four men and boys belonging to H.B.M.'s Navy were attacked before they had been many minutes on shore by a number of French sailors, who beat them considerably. Complaint was made to the Municipal Police and the assailants were shown to Superintendent Dury, but as the complainants could not actually identify the individuals who had severally assaulted them, he could not of course interfere. On Christmas day about 4 P.M. some French sailors were climbing a pole, which had been erected in front of one of the grog shops, and, on an Englishman successfully achieving the feat, a stone was thrown at him, which severely hurt his arm; and, on his slipping down the pole, his friends immediately attacked the Frenchmen, which led to a general *mêlée*. The fight lasted till nearly midnight, and a good many men were injured, more or less severely. As soon as information was given to the French authorities on shore, a picquet was sent to the scene of action, and with the assistance of the Municipal Police, a very large number of the combatants were secured and placed in durance vile.

H.M.S. *Argus* had left for Hong Kong. The gunboat *Kestrel*, for the purchase of which tenders had been invited, was sold to Messrs. Glover and Co. H.M.'s troop ship *Adventure* had also left for Hong Kong, having on board Vice-Admiral King and a large number of officers and men as passengers; among the former, Dr. Hague, late of H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, who has lately (through the death by drowning at Nagasaki of Dr. McSorley) obtained promotion, and now proceeds to join H.M.S. *Rattler*. Lieutenant and

Commander Grant and Mr. Woods, and the late crew of the *Kestrel*, also took passage to Hong Kong in the *Adventure*. She was expected to take the Inland Sea route and visit Hiogo, staying at Nagasaki about three or four days.

NAGASAKI.

The latest date from this port is the 21st December, and there was no news of importance, either political or mercantile.

A correspondent gives the subjoined list of steamers recently sold to the Japanese, with the amounts paid for each:—

Kin-lin, to Prince Satsuma, for \$56,000, sold by Glover and Co.

Sir Harry Parkes, to Prince Kaga, for \$95,000, sold by J. Loureiro.

Union, to Prince Satsuma, for \$60,000, sold by Glover and Co.

Sarah, to Prince Satsuma, for \$19,000, sold by Glover and Co.

Pembroke, to Prince Satsuma, for \$25,000, sold by J. Loureiro.

Gerard, to Prince Satsuma.

Ayrshire Lass and *Elgin*, to Prince Tzikusen, for \$150,000, sold by Glover and Co.

CHINA.

CHING-KIANG.

From this port (the correspondent of the *Herald* writes):—We learn that the officials are most anxious to concentrate trade on the city side of the Yangtze, and revive the former mercantile greatness of the place. The fact of the hulks being moored where they are at present throws very considerable difficulty in the way of carrying out this plan. The Chinese are persuaded that Chin-kiang may be made the outlet for much native produce if sufficient inducements are held out to merchants and junk-owners. It appears to us incomprehensible that the Anhwei teas should go to Kiukiang instead of to Chin-kiang unless the excuse that there is no safe anchorage off the latter city be held valid. However, this difficulty will soon vanish, for not only has the Governor-General taken the first step towards directing trade into its old channel by ordering the native merchants to remove from Ch'i hao k'ou, on the opposite bank, and take up their residence at, or in the vicinity of, Chin-kiang, but he has also directed that a creek be opened to the west of the foreign concession, three thousand Chinese feet long, one hundred wide, and about twenty deep. This basin is intended merely as a commencement, and it will be enlarged indefinitely as the trade of the place increases. The branch of the Grand Canal outside the city is also to be cleared before the spring, and rendered fit for navigation. These important works have been confided to the superintendence of one Hsu, probably a relative of Hsu Taoutai, and it will thus be seen that the authorities are in earnest in wishing to restore the city of Chin-kiang to its ancient renown. Ch'i hao k'ou will, under the proposed arrangement, be transformed into a salt station.

SHANGHAI.

The P. and O. mail of Nov. 10 arrived out on Dec. 28. The French mail of Nov. 17 arrived on Jan. 8. The dates are now down to the morning of the 9th.

The clearances have been the *Memento* (Dec. 23, tea for New York), and *Oriflamme* (Am. str., Dec. 30, tea for San Francisco). The *Jubilee*, which by last mail was reported badly ashore and discharging cargo, has since been got off in safety, and now lies in the river.

The Chamber of Commerce has published the first number of a Circular and Price Current to be forwarded by each mail.

Our readers will regret to learn that the Volunteer excitement here is gradually dying out. But a few months ago Shanghai was justly proud of its Volunteer corps, and congratulated itself on possessing so many energetic men ready to devote a considerable portion of their leisure to those exercises, the advantages of which would be fully proved only in case of danger and emergency. To go back a little further, it is but four years since the Volunteers were regarded as the protectors of the settlement, and the more lazy or peaceful inhabitants of the hongs went nightly to sleep with the consciousness that their slumbers were watched by vigilant Volunteer sentinels. It was only to be expected that with the crisis which called forth the enthusiasm, the enthusiasm itself should pass away, but no one could have anticipated so complete a reversion of feeling as was exhibited at a parade called for the distribution of the prizes won at the late rifle meeting.

The inquiry respecting Chang, the Chinese linguist, resulted in an acquittal, there being no sufficient evidence to establish the charge of squeezing, &c., made in the *Friend of China*.

The question of a lighthouse at the entrance of the Yang-tze has been noticed, but no conclusion arrived at as to its erection.

The following, on the registration fees, is from the *Shanghai Recorder*:—"The policy of taxing British subjects resident in Shanghai to the extent of five dollars for being registered at the Consulate appears to us a somewhat doubtful measure. The amount which can be gained in this manner to the revenue is so paltry when compared with the value of the China trade, that we scarcely think the plan can be upheld upon the principle that British subjects out here ought to pay for the protection of their Government. The great objection, however, to the scheme is that there is not any distinction of classes other than artisans and non-artisans. If any distinction is made at all, it ought surely to be more gradual than this. The youngest "junior" arrived by last mail must pay the same fee for registration as the richest merchant in the place. This certainly does not appear to us either just or advisable. We fully recognise the necessity for registration being made compulsory for Government reasons, and therefore take no exception at a fine being inflicted upon those who neglect it. We cannot, however, but think that the main object in view would have been more fairly met by making the fee for registration lower and the same for all; while the fine for neglect of registering might then have well been put at a higher rate, say at fifty or even one hundred dollars."

The same journal also has the following:—"Li, the acting Futai of this province, has resigned his appointment, making an excuse in accordance with Chinese notions of etiquette for so doing, namely, that he was desirous to return to his father to tend him during his declining years; probably, however, his real reason is the disturbed state of the northern part of the province. No successor has as yet been appointed."

"The business during the past fortnight has been comparatively limited both in imports and exports, with the exception, however, of the article of green tea, in which there has been great activity."

"The trial of Holmes, chief officer of the opium ship *Wellington*, who was arraigned before H. W. Dent, Esq., Portuguese Consul-General, upon a charge of having caused the death of a Chinaman by kicking, has been brought to a close. The testimony given was a fair specimen of that generally emanating from Chinese, utterly conflicting and inconsistent. The judgment in form has not yet been published; but it is to the effect that the defendant is acquitted on account of want of evidence."

"A correspondent from Newchwang informs us that Mr. Meadows has called a meeting to devise measures for the defence of the place. Some of the residents, among whom was our correspondent, do not seem to attach much weight to the rumoured insecurity."

TRADE OF 1865.

"The commencement of a new year forms a very desirable opportunity for taking into consideration a want, which has for a lengthened time been felt among commercial people in Shanghai. We allude to the defectiveness of the statistical returns of imports, exports and stocks. There is probably no place in the world where it is more necessary that accurate statistics should be made up, and perhaps also no place where this important matter is so defectively carried out. We recollect in former years very valuable statements used to be made up by the Chamber of Commerce, of the imports of manufactured goods. These were compiled from the Customs' returns, which, however, subsequently got so much in arrear that the plan had to be abandoned. This point we think calls for attention. The most practical method for obtaining this information would be from the export manifests of ships leaving London and Liverpool which are, we believe, to be purchased in writing at home at the price of 7s. 6d. each. This amount would of course be heavy for individual houses to pay; and the matter is, therefore, one which clearly points to the advantage of combined action such as could be secured by the Chamber of Commerce. The way in which the exports from home are classed in the *China Express* is not explicit. It could surely not be difficult to instruct some gentlemen conversant with the trade at home, to prepare a suitable statement for each mail which could be circulated in China for the common benefit. This plan would give the par-

ticulars of the quantities of goods shipped. The next point which it is desirable to ascertain, is the amount of the sales upon the market from time to time. This we much fear is almost hopeless; though we cannot but regret the circumstance, as the want of knowledge on this point has always placed the native at an undue advantage when purchasing from foreigners. We have endeavoured, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, to supply this information by sending round papers to a large number of houses who had kindly promised to give us a return of their sales. We regretted, however, to find that the totals at the end of the fortnight were generally far short of the sales which had taken place, and of course had to conclude that a certain number of sales were not reported. Though we regret having to give up our attempt to secure these returns for the public, we cannot but express a hope that the subject will not be allowed to drop by the Chamber of Commerce, who, as representatives of the merchants in this place, must have every interest in procuring reliable information upon such matters."

"It will be scarcely necessary to call to the recollection of our readers that according to a resolution passed at the meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce in August, the statistics of export of tea and silk will be now made up annually from the 1st January. The old system of dividing the seasons has proved altogether defective, and a great step in advance will be gained by the new arrangement."

"We are glad to hear that it is under contemplation for the Custom-house to issue a monthly statement of imports and exports. Should the scheme be matured, the tables will be printed at the Custom-house press. We doubt not that so desirable a step would meet with the general support as it will tend much to the advantage of the mercantile community."

On the supply of cotton, the following is of interest:—

Since the close of the American war this article has ceased to be exported to Europe, and notwithstanding the late considerable rise in prices at home, it is not likely the trade will be resumed unless prices here decline very materially; of this there is not much prospect, as the yield this season has been unusually small, so that prices are maintained at tls. 19.0.0 to 19.5.0 by the demand from the southern ports and for local consumption. Some of our residents have during the past summer attempted the cultivation of Egyptian cotton, but although the plant has flourished most vigorously, scarcely any of the bolls have come to perfection."

On the Nien-fei movements the *Herald* says:—"The Nien-fei are reported to have gained a series of successes in the country to the north of the Yellow River. They are now in possession of the district of Chu-chow and have established their headquarters at a place called Hsiaoh-sien. We also learn that Li Hung-chang's expedition to the Honan province has been countermanded, and he will therefore remain at Nanking as Governor-General. A mandarin named Puan, who held a high post under Gordon, has lately been sent to operate against the Nien-fei in the south of the Shantung. He is said to have opened his campaign by a most successful battle in which the rebels lost 2,000 men, but this is of course a gross exaggeration. His men are drilled partly in the European style, and his military stores are either foreign, or imitations of foreign stores. Amongst other munitions a large quantity of English rockets were sent up to him, but not one would go off. A despatch was sent to the Governor-General stating this fact and attributing it to their being old and past service. An examination however proved that the rockets had either been under water or exposed to so much damp that the composition had been reduced to the consistence of putty."

A meeting is shortly to be held to consider the plans for the new church. It will be remembered that the original designs were prepared by Mr. Gilbert Scott; but, being adapted for a building to hold only 460 persons, some alteration was needed to provide sittings for 800, the present estimated number of the congregation. Mr. Kidner, architect, of Shanghai, was employed to enlarge Mr. Scott's designs, and his drawings when completed were sent home for Mr. Scott's approval. This has recently been given, in terms of the highest commendation, and the work will now be proceeded with at once. The building is to cost tael 50,000, of which some 30,000 are already in the hands of the committee."

HONG KONG.

The French mail of 17th Nov. arrived out on the 3rd of Jan. The following P. and O. mail of the 27th, due about the 8th, had not arrived on the 15th Jan.

The news from Hong Kong and Canton is particularly barren, and the papers are mostly filled with North China and Japan news.

A report has been published of an inquiry held at a Marine Court into the circumstances attending the mutiny on board the *Pride of the Ganges*, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool. It appears that this vessel, under the command of Captain Jack, took on board at Whampoa 301 Chinese passengers for Demerara, under the auspices of the British and West India Emigration Society, and sailed for her destination on the 9th December. According to the evidence of the chief officer and other witnesses examined, there was a disturbance on board the ship while at Whampoa, owing to a few of the last passengers engaged having received a higher premium than the rest. The discontented portion were, however, appeased by Mr. Samson, the Emigration Agent, coming down from Canton and paying them the difference. The passengers were all kindly treated by the captain, and all seemed content when she left Whampoa in tow of the steamtug *Fame*. On the following day some complaints, apparently unfounded, were made about the quality of the rice. On the 11th the outbreak took place, commencing with a rush of coolies from below, armed with stanchions, &c. The captain, who was below at the time, came on deck to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. James Young, a seaman, who was at the wheel, thus describes what followed:—"He had scarcely got on deck when some of them came down upon him with a stanchion. They beat him very much. He was then between the companion door and the mizen rigging. He made a rush into the lifeboat that was on the davits. When he was half way into the boat one of them came down on him with a blow on his back with a stanchion. He came back on the deck on his feet. I think his back was broken. He then walked towards me at the wheel. I looked him straight in the face, and I saw that his right eye was completely out of the socket. It was I think on his cheek, as I saw something white on it. I did not see the left eye at all. As he came towards me he held up his hands and said, with a mournful voice, 'Oh stop! stop!' Then one of the Chinese who was standing behind came down on his head with a stanchion and he dropped on the deck. They then lifted him up and threw him overboard. I saw him thrown overboard." While this was taking place the purser, Mr. Adolphus, was half strangled and thrown overboard. The chief and second officers escaped into the cabin, barricaded themselves in, and defended themselves for about half an hour, when the Chinese began to break up the deck. They then came up, and were ordered to take the ship to Honam, or Hainan. Mr. Vivers, the chief officer accordingly navigated the ship to the coast of Hainan, where she anchored. Here the mutineers quarrelled among themselves, some wishing to go to Honam and others to proceed to Demerara; the former party were for killing Mr. Vivers, but his life was saved by the others. Eventually they all left the ship and went on shore, upon which Mr. Vivers slipped the anchor and made sail, having only two Chinese left on board, a doctor and an interpreter. This was on the 14th December, and they arrived at Hong Kong on the 31st. Mr. Samson's attendance had been required by the Court, but he was said to be some two hundred miles up the country, and therefore did not appear. The Court adjourned to consider its decision. A report was in circulation among the people to the effect that letters had been received from Cuba, stating that whenever a Chinaman is about to quit the country, their money, clothing, &c., are taken away by order of the Government, which, not allowing them to be on the island without employment for any longer period than two months, takes them and *volens volens*, forces them into an engagement, and compels them to remain and die on the island. Perhaps the affair of the *Pride of the Ganges* owes its origin to these apprehensions.

The following letter relates to passenger grievances against the P. and O. Company:—

SIR,—Is it worthy of so great a company as the P. and O. to crowd their passengers together as if they were bales of goods and had only paid for cargo-space? I have lately arrived in Hong Kong having come out via Bombay, and in the *Malta* which brought me from Suez to that port I was one of four in a cabin, about six feet by ten. I had no means of measuring it exactly, but its breadth fore and aft was the length of one berth, its length from the ship's side to the partition separating it from the fore-saloon certainly not more than ten feet; less than that I believe. The original plan of the cabin had only provided for three berths (one too many) but a fourth had been slung, with brass rods from the beams, at right angles to the others. The cabin contained but one washing basin, and the impossibility of keeping portmanteaux and necessary articles of dress in a miserably small space, led to the utmost confusion. If the understanding from the first had been that I was to be treated in this

manner I should have no right to complain, but the plan of the ship which I saw in London represented the cabin as containing but three berths. On the supposition that this was an honest plan, I took my berth, and I doubt very much whether the company would have a valid defence if anyone chose to bring an action against it under such circumstances, on the ground that it had not fulfilled its contract faithfully. This happened moreover. The berth next the ship's side with no other over it, was numbered, say X. That next the bulkhead and the other above were numbered say Y and Z. I took X, the whole three being disengaged when I paid my passage. When I got on board the ship I found the figures did not correspond with the plan. The berth next the side had the number Y, one of the others had my number X. Of course by this time all were occupied, so I went to the purser and explained my grievance. I could get no redress, however, and was jauntily told that I had taken X, had got X, what more could I say. I humbly put a case and asked the purser whether, if it had pleased the authorities to number one of the coal bunkers X, he would think that having "got X" ought to be enough to satisfy a passenger who had chosen the number from a plan which showed it in the after-saloon. My remarks, however, were deemed irrelevant.

It seems to me that a great deal more might be done by the company for the pleasure and comfort of the passengers than is done at present. In taking a passage one does not contract to be entertained and amused, and I do not, therefore, urge, as a grievance, that the ships are destitute of books, papers, maps, and everything which might tend to keep the passengers from leading a pig's life, dividing their time between eating and sleeping. Still I cannot see why it would be impossible to furnish the saloon with libraries of amusement, containing besides novels, a few such books of travels and science as the incidents of the voyage would probably lead people to refer to; and why the bulkheads should not be hung with maps or charts of the countries traversed by the overland route. Then there should certainly be a piano on board every ship, and a decent little band of three or four players.

I am not touching on subjects of serious importance. The irregularities of the mail service, the frequent accidents which delay their transmission are graver annoyances than those of which I have spoken. Still reform in small matters may often go hand in hand with improvement in others of greater moment, and I do not think it is asking too much, to require the accommodation in the ship, which is engaged at the office, reasonable space, toilet appliances in the cabins, and a little intellectual food to make up for the bad sherry and cold potatoes.—I am, Sir your faithfully,

X.

The American steamer *Fuji-Yama*, Captain Hallet, arrived from New York on the 31st December. She is destined for a sloop-of-war, and has been built to order for the Japanese Government. Her hull, &c., was constructed by Messrs. Westervelt and Co., of New York, and her machinery by Messrs. Murphy and Co., of the same place. She carries a very heavy armament, viz.:—one 100-pounder, four 9-inch Dahlgrens, three 30-pounders, two 24-pounder howitzers, and two 12-rifled ditto; her engines are about 175-horse power nominal, but are capable of working to a much higher extent. Having coaled and got into fit order for presentation, she will proceed to Japan, to be at once delivered over to the authorities there.

"Some time ago," says the *Daily Press*, "a vessel called the *Po tung*, chartered to certain Germans, and employed by them, in defiance of stipulations to the contrary, in supplying arms to the Taipings, was seized, after she had resumed legitimate operations, by the Custom-house authorities at Amoy. She was employed by them as a cruiser, and was afterwards transferred to the Canton authorities, by whom she was used for patrolling the river. A few days ago she extended her field of operations, and seized a passage boat outside Hong Kong, took out her opium, and released her. She then chased another passage boat, the opium on board of which was thrown overboard. It is not a little curious that we should be sending our gunboats to perform work for the mandarins, and catch Chinese pirates, while at the same time their cruiser comes down—out of the jurisdiction of the Canton authorities—and blockades our port. If this *Po tung* is a revenue cruiser, an armed vessel belonging to the Chinese Government, why cannot she assist our gunboats in rooting out the piracy which disgraces this coast?"

The following is the report of the steamer *Far East*, Captain Jones, reported in our last as arrived at Hong Kong:—"The *Far East*, from Calcutta on the 30th November, Sandheads on the 2nd December, Penang on the 10th December, Singapore on the 14th, and Labuan on the 19th, came up to the eastward of Palawan Island, encountering strong N.E. winds and S.W. currents, and found it a more difficult passage than that of the regular Palawan route. At Calcutta English coal was not obtainable, in consequence Bengal coal had to be taken with which steam could not always be kept up, frequent stoppages being necessary from this cause. Since the 25th, when off Manila we had N. and N.W. winds, and mostly under canvas from above causes."

The barque *Palawan*, bound from Sydney to Shanghai, was wrecked near Bordelaise Island, in lat. 7.33 N., long. 155.20 E.

Captain Page and his crew were brought on to Hong Kong by the *Ana*, from Guam, after having suffered much and long-continued hardship, and lost everything they had in the world.

The following mercantile notices have appeared:—

The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge, Robert Muirhead Reddie (deceased), and James Whitlow, in our establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as partners therein Cridland William Farbridge, Joseph Farbridge Holliday, Richard Rowett, and Joseph Perrott Barnes.—Holliday, Wise, and Co. Hong Kong, Jan. 1, 1866.

The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge in our firm in this city ceased yesterday, and we have to-day admitted as partners therein Cridland William Farbridge and Joseph Farbridge Holliday.—Holliday, Wise and Co., Manila, January 1, 1866.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. C. A. Hubener, and of Mr. Arthur Booth, in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1864, and 31st December, 1865, respectively; and Mr. H. Emil Hubener, and Mr. Oscar Booth, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.—Bourjau, Hubener and Co., Hong Kong, January 11, 1866.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Francis Bulkeley Johnson in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. John How Cheverton is now admitted a partner.—Johnson and Co., Hong Kong, January 1, 1866.

The Overland Trade Report has a long account of some atrocious cruelties lately practised by the Chinese authorities at Amoy on pirates, suspected rebels, and others. Most revolting details are given of the execution of certain criminals who were put to death by slow torture in front of the Hamburg Consulate. There seems strong reason to believe that when pirates are captured by British gunboats and given up to the native authorities for punishment, the real criminals seldom suffer the penalty, substitutes being found by some means. The *Daily Press* correspondent says:—"The gunboat *Grasshopper* captured nineteen pirates at Port Matheson, brought them to Amoy, and delivered them up to the 'Totai' They were tried, all found guilty and condemned to death. But five of the number had friends here, who paid sums of money to the Totai, and procured their release. This I know for a fact, for I happened to accompany nineteen of the prisoners from the prison to the Totai's on the day of their final condemnation and execution; money having been already paid for three of them, and security given for their good behaviour in future, they had been liberated. When I entered the Yamun the prisoners were brought before the Totai, and their names called over. At this time a respectably dressed Chinaman came to the front, with a handkerchief full of rolls of dollars, and I noticed that the Totai cast a peculiarly longing eye towards the handkerchief, and beamed very complaisantly upon this Chinaman, who performed a very short-winded Kotow, and then presented a petition to his Excellency, which he received and read, and in a few minutes a servant was ordered to receive the Mexicans, and count them, the petitioner accompanying him. The dollars being found correct (I should estimate them at about \$500), the crier of the court called out the names of two of the pirates, who were taken apart from the others, their shackles knocked off, and allowed to depart with their kind friend and benefactor! So much for Mandarin law and justice. Out of nearly 50 pirates brought into Amoy by our gunboats, during November and December, all of whom were taken in the very act of piracy, having been given over, only 14 have been executed, all the others having found a friend at Amoy, who was willing to pay a certain sum of money for their liberation."

JAVA.

Summary of Java news brought by the new contract steamer *Koning Willem III.*, with dates to 16th Jan. :—

The Governor-General returned from his tour of inspection on the 18th December. The Industrial Exhibition closed on the 31st December.

Battan flogging, a punishment frequently administered by the police, has been abolished throughout Netherlands India; also the reed flogging in the army.

The new law on the Government cultures presented by the Minister of the Colonies to the Chambers, is a topic of general interest in Java. It is received favourably, and will probably be passed.

Order has not as yet been restored at Ceram; the troops met with little resistance from the natives at their approach. Fighting continues at the West Coast of Borneo. An act of courage and great presence of mind was displayed on board the Government steamer *Boni* during one of the numerous expeditions against the enemy. When attacking a fortified camp, a smart firing was kept up on board the *Boni* to protect the disembarkation of a landing division. A mortar being fired,

the burning grenade struck against the iron chain of the awning and rebounded on deck. Immediate command was given to all present on deck to lay down, but Captain Kilian, of the artillery, seized, without a moment's hesitation, the burning grenade with both hands, and threw it overboard, where it burst, having scarcely reached the surface of the water, giving the vessel a severe shock.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Our dates are to the 14th January. The chief item of intelligence is the death of his Majesty the Second King of Siam, who died of dysentery. He was a very worthy and enlightened Prince, and will be deeply regretted by all foreigners as well as by his own people.

We regret to hear that the publication of the *Siam Times* is discontinued, but believe that its suspension is only temporary.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The P. and O. mail of 11th Dec. arrived out on the 16th Jan. The dates are now down to the 22nd. The *Straits Times* expresses surprise that the Postmaster-General should have renewed the contract with the P. and O. Company. This contract is terminable or subject to revision yearly, and if another company can show their ability to perform the various services better, there is room for them. Unfortunately, experience is against them up to the present time. The French company has been extremely well managed, but at an enormous cost to Government.

With regard to the impediment which it was rumoured, and to which we referred in our last, that the Tumongong was about to impose to the exports of produce from his territory, very little further has transpired. The protest of the Chamber of Commerce, of course, duly reached his Honour the Governor, and we understand that an official inquiry into the subject is now on foot. As we stated as far back as eighteen months ago, it will be exceedingly difficult for the local government here to interpose, on the strength of existing treaties, against any action of the Tumongong in Johore short of the establishment of differential duties. It is quite clear, however, that independent action upon the part of the Tumongong, who is so near a neighbour, must be prejudicial to the interests of Singapore, and it may now be time to see whether or not our treaties with him cannot be rendered more stringent. The English Government, in the absolute possession which is granted them in the treaty of 1824, of the waters of the old Straits, possesses a strong means of coercion.

The first criminal session of the year, which was opened on the 9th Jan., was closed a few days afterwards, very few difficult cases having to be adjudicated. One man, a ticket-of-leave convict, was convicted of murder, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 17th Jan. At the close of the session the grand jurors presented to Sir Richard McCausland, the Recorder, a farewell address, in which they expressed a very high eulogium of the learned Judge's administration during the past ten years, and thanked him for the courtesy which he had invariably extended to them.

The ice works, which have long been the subject of dissatisfaction and complaint, have now passed into the hands of the Singapore Ice Company, whose operations will be carried out on a scale commensurate with all the requirements of the place. A general mourning was observed here on Friday on account of the death of his Majesty the second King of Siam, news of which event reached this by the Siamese steamer on the day previous. The weather still continues rainy, but next month will see the commencement of the hot season.

We extract the following from the *Bombay Gazette* of 13th of December:—"We understand that the 7th M.N.I. and 11th M.N.I., which were under orders to move from Rajpore to Singapore, and from Singapore to Rajpore respectively, have been ordered by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant to stand fast another year."

The Portuguese steam frigate *Maria Anna*, Captain Rosa Oliveira, from Timor, anchored in the harbour on the 12th of January.

We have no Penang papers to hand, and presume they have been again addressed via Southampton.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- BIRD.**—At Shelley-street, Hong Kong, on the 9th January, the wife of Shearman G. Bird, of a daughter.
- BRADLEY.**—At Swatow, on the 2nd January, the wife of Charles William Bradley, of a daughter.
- CARPENTER.**—On the 15th Feb., at Palace-road, Surbiton, the wife of F. S. Carpenter, Esq., Deputy-Commissioner-General, of a son.
- CERCAL.**—On the 15th Feb., at 253, Riviera di Chiaja, Naples, the Baroness do Cercal (Pamella), of a daughter.
- COLLINS.**—On the 8th Dec., the wife of the Rev. W. H. Collins, of Peking, of a daughter.
- FRY.**—On the 33rd Feb., at Mitcham, Surrey, the wife of Walter J. Fry, Esq., of a son.
- FOX.**—At Singapore, on the 14th January, the wife of T. A. Fox, Esq., commanding H.M. steamer Pluto, of a daughter.
- GUBBAY.**—At Hong Kong, on the 2nd January, the wife of S. D. Gubbay, Esq., of a son.
- Houghton.**—On the 14th Feb., at Leyton, the wife of Chas. Jas. Houghton, Esq., of a daughter.
- JARVIE.**—On the 21st Feb., at 13, Park Circus, Glasgow, the wife of John Jarvie, Esq., of a daughter.
- KRESSER.**—At Wardley House, Hong Kong, on the 6th January, the wife of Victor Kresser, of a son.
- ROBERTSON.**—At 51, Hill-street, Singapore, on the 9th January, the wife of Dr. Robertson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DOOLITTLE.**—Judson.—On the 1st Feb., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Galesburg Ill., by the Rev. George Dunfield, jun., assisted by Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, D.D., President of Knox College, Rev. Justus Doolittle, of the North China Mission of the American Board, to Miss Louisa Judson, of Galesburg, Ill.
- DENNIS.**—MATTHEWS.—On the 11th Jan., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. John Wilson, Acting Colonial Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Stringer, Acting Consular Chaplain at Canton, Nicholas Belchier Dennis, to Eleonore Catharine Caroline Johanna Matthews, youngest daughter of the Wallmeister Matthews, of Stale, Kingdom of Hanover.
- EITEL.**—EATON.—On the 2nd of Jan., at the Union Church, Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Legge, D.D., the Rev. Ernest John Eitel, of the London Missionary Society, to Mary Ann Winifred Eaton, of the Diocesan Native Female Training School.
- HUME.**—RUTHERFORD.—On the 12th Feb., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. G. Maclewan, Mr. James Hume, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Rutherford, Kelso, N.B.
- LONGMAN.**—COWIE.—On the 13th Feb., at Clewer Church, near Windsor, by the Rev. Thos. T. Carter, rector, W. Holmes Longman, Esq., Lieut. R.N.R., late Commander of the ship Silver Eagle, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late James Cowie, Esq., of St. Martin's-le-Grand. No cards.

DEATHS.

- BLUNT.**—On the 16th Feb., at Balham, Surrey, after a few days' illness, Samuel Jasper Blunt, Esq., of the Colonial Office, aged 68.
- BERNARD.**—On the 29th Jan., at Malta, on his way home, Wm. Dallas Bernard, Esq., Deputy-Commissioner-General of Ceylon.
- BURN.**—In December last, at Bangkok, in 3am, of dysentery, to the inexpressible grief of his parents, Capt. Robert Campbell Burn, late of H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, the eldest surviving son of Major-General George Burn, of H.M.'s Madras Retired List.
- BRUN.**—On the 20th Oct., 1865, by drowning at sea, John le Brun, Captain of the British barque Medina, aged 42.
- BRUNN.**—On the 7th Dec., at Chiefo, Johan Jacob Schouw Brunn, Captain of the Siamese ship Shooting Star, a native of Denmark, from dysentery.
- COHILL.**—On the 3rd Jan., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, Patrick Cohill, Gunner, R.A., aged 28.
- LITTLEDALE.**—On the 20th Feb., at his residence, Edge-lane, Liverpool, Edward Little-dale, Esq.
- MOOYAART.**—On the 9th Feb., at his son's residence, St. John's Parsonage, Ladywood, Birmingham, of congestion of the lungs, James Nicolaas Mooyaart, Esq., late of H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service, in his 55th year.
- ROBINSON.**—On the 26th Feb., at Chingford Lodge, Chingford, Essex, Joseph Robinson Esq., 22 years with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, aged 47, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
- RICHARDSON.**—On the 12th Jan., at Swatow, suddenly, John Walter Richardson, Junior Member of the firm of Messrs. Bradley and Co.
- RYAN.**—On the 31st Dec., 1865, on board the British ship Isca, Wallace Ryan, Master, aged 45.
- ROBERTS.**—On the 10th Jan., at No. 3, Lansdowne terrace, Aberdeen-street, Hong Kong, Elizabeth, the wife of John Roberts, senior, aged 60 years and six months.
- WILSON.**—On the 8th Jan., on board the American ship Otacile, James Wilson, mate of coquette of the brain.
- WADE.**—On the 23rd Dec., 1865, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Captain J. W. Wade.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Yokohama 6 months sight.	1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.
At Shanghai 6 ditto	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Canton (per Tael.)		
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	4s. 7d.	4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8½d.
At Mexico		
At Singapore 6 ditto	1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7¾d.	4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d.
At Manila 6 ditto	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

At Shanghai, Bills on India, Rs. 298 to 299 per 100 taels. At Hong Kong, Rs. 218 to Rs. 219 per £100. Bar Silver at Shanghai, 111 taels; at Hong Kong, 10½ per cent. prem. Mexican dollars at Shanghai, taels 72 per 100 and Exchange on Hong Kong, 26 to 27 discount. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank shares, 12 per cent. prem.; Gas Company in demand by Europeans and Chinese at £3 and £4 prem. per share; Hong Kong and Whampoa Docks, 40 prem.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—The continued good advices from London make exporters confident, and the markets are being fast swept of all available parcels. Black Teas continue to advance, although the assortment is becoming very poor. Green Teas are being taken at irregular, but still at high rates. The season is drawing fast to a close.

CANTON.—Our market remained rather inactive until the last week, when the news brought by the French mail of 17th November stimulated buyers to make purchases—Canton Gunpowders more especially attracting attention for the English market, which was reported to have advanced for these kinds considerably. Country Congous: Our stock has been increased by the arrival of two more chops, for which offers have been made, but as yet no transactions have taken place. Country Greens: Two small chops are expected here in the course of the fortnight with more to follow very shortly. Canton Gunpowders have been in great demand, and considerable settlements effected. Prices have advanced 1s. 3 to 4, and

holders are now very firm at closing rates. Stocks are now much reduced, and consist almost entirely of the common grades.

AMOY.—There has been an active demand for America and all clean teas have met with ready sale at full prices. Oolong Ankois 7,079 packages have been settled at \$14 to 19 for inferior and common, \$20 to 24 for good common to fair, and \$28 to 30 for good to fine cargo. Fairly Clean Ankois have realised at \$13 to 14 per picul. Congous: Only 88 packages. Low Common have been taken at \$13.

FOOCHOW.—A good demand continues for Congous. Some further supplies of inferior quality have arrived from the country, which were disposed of at full rates. Some Foochow packed is now on the market. The total quantity thus brought forward exceeds 8,000 packages. A good business has been done in Oolongs for shipment to New York at a trifling advance. About 2,000 packages of the cargo of the Eurydice were found damaged; these were mostly Amoy teas and were sold at auction, bringing high rates. The following are the settlements for the fortnight:—Congous, 7,500 chests at 8 to 13 taels for dust and broken leaf; 14 to 17 for ordinary common; 17 to 19 for good common; 20 to 23 for a little flowery; and 24 to 25 for fair flowery. Souchong, 220 chests common to medium at 19 to 21 taels. Oolongs, 12,000 half-chests at 8 to 19 taels for common to good cargo, and 20 to 26 for fair. Flowery Pekoes, 200 chests at 17 to 23 taels for common to medium. Scented Teas, 4,500 boxes at 8 to 22 taels for common to medium.

SHANGHAI.—Black Teas: The favourable news brought by the mail caused holders to demand an advance of one tael for the 3,500 chests Congou left in stock, which with 2,000 packages received from the river ports comprises the business of the fortnight. There are now only two country packed chops on the market, and few, if any more, arrivals expected. Several small musters of Shanghai packed teas are offering, but the making up of the chops depends entirely upon the price buyers will give. Settlements have been 3,500 chests of common Oonam at 21½ to 23, and common to fair Ningchow, at 23 to 25½. Reshipments have only been 600 chests, and the stock consists of 750 chests. Green Teas: The market has been quiet. Settlements amount to 11,400 half-chests Fychow and Moyune, at 29½ to 31½, and 600 half-chests Pinsey at 33½. Reshipments have been 2,500 half-chests, and the stock is estimated at 13,000 half-chests Fychow and Moyune, and 3,000 half-chests local packed.

YOKOHAMA.—We have to advise a very animated Tea market; prices have advanced considerably, and in some instances show a rise of \$8 per picul on our quotations of the 15th instant; the tea men are very firm in their demands. Settlements have been made for America with one or two exceptions, and consist chiefly of good medium to fine kinds; we estimate them at 2,400 piculs, leaving a stock of about 1,000 piculs, comprising the following:—the quotations are as follows: Good Common \$20 to 25 per picul. Medium \$26 to 35. Good Med. to Fine \$36 to 45.

RAW SILK.—This opportunity conveys 1,247 bales for Southampton, 166 bales for Marseilles. Of the quantity taken for Southampton and Marseilles 830 bales are Japan.

CANTON.—The settlements of the fortnight amount to 220 piculs silk, 300 piculs pungum, and 200 piculs silk waste. Quotations are as under:—Loong-kong, No. 1, \$615 to 625 per picul; No. 2, \$600 to 610 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Since the departure of the last mail to Europe, but little business has been done in China Silk, partly owing to the New Year's holidays, but more especially on account of the high rates ruling and the scarcity of good silks. The lower classes of Taysaams and Yuenfas may be quoted slightly lower, though the prices paid for all descriptions have been very irregular. Arrivals from the interior are unusually small, and there is now no doubt that but little silk remains to be sent forward this season. Quotations are—Tsatees, chops No. 1, none; do., chops No. 2, 630 to 635 tils. per picul; Taysaams, chops No. 1, 540 to 555 tils. per picul; do., chops No. 2, 510 to 520 tils. per picul.

YOKOHAMA.—There has been a much larger amount of business transacted than was expected, considering the high pitch that prices had attained to; the advices received by the Duplex having caused some few buyers to enter the market and purchase to a considerable extent. Had this demand not set in, there is no doubt that the anxiety the native holders evinced to sell as we last remarked, would have had its natural fruits in some concession being made by them, and a lower scale of prices generally; as it is, the market rate has been sustained and fair average parcels of hanks must be quoted \$920, whilst for anything very fine, a higher rate would readily be paid. The settlements for the present mail steamer may be estimated at from 800 to 900 bales, which will bring our export for the first six months of our season to about 7,400 bales against 8,500 bales last year, or a deficiency of 1,100 bales.

SHIPPERS OF TEA FROM HANKOW—SEASON 1865-66.

Shippers.	Chests.	Half Chests.	Boxes.
W. R. Adamson and Co.	10,372	1,170	1,040
G. Barnett and Co.	11,614	3,596	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	319	...	...
E. Townend and Co.	1,244	600	...
Dent and Co.	18,617	5,505	2,995
Dow and Co.	4,500	2,069	...
R. Francis and Co.	800	...	...
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	11,169	1,060	...
Gilman and Co.	4,901	...	...
Hogg Brothers	9,333	1,492	...
Holliday, Wise and Co.	6,797	770	1,750
Innes and Co.	9,616	2,750	...
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	13,614	2,921	...
Lindsay and Co.	620	...	...
Mackellar and Co.	61,936	8,528	468
K. R. Mackenzie	6,563	527	...
Overweg and Co.	8,662	1,698	...
Oxford and Co.	743	178	...
Russell and Co.	5,231	1,760	...
D. Sassoon, Sons and Co.	5,645	1,634	...
Shaw, Ripley and Co.	9,092	2,036	...
Siemssen and Co.	520	...	...
Smith, Kennedy and Co.	200	200	...

Trautmann and Co.	2,479	1,010	...	...
Turner and Co.	16,627	1,604	...	1,215
A Wilkinson and Co.	2,000	1,270	...	...
Ballance and Hallam	27,581	4,918	...	1,684
Tokmakoff and Co.	6,439	196	...	...
Birley, Worthington and Co.	7,040	1,040	...	...
G. A. Munro	13,004	3,010	...	580
J. M. Ringer	16,568	5,481	...	...
J. Crossley	4,387	786	...	...
M. P. Evans	488	435	...	...

CHINA IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN has attracted but little attention during the fortnight. Deliveries amount to about 136 bales, of which 20 bales were Singapore goods and 30 were sold by public auction. Grey Shirtings: During the first part of the fortnight there was no inquiry for these goods, but on receipt of telegrams per Reiver from Calcutta a demand sprang up, and considerable sales were effected at from \$4.75 to 4.85 for 8.4 lbs. goods. The market has since advanced 10 to 15 cents, sales "to arrive" having been made as high as \$4.95 for 8.4 lbs. \$5 to 5.15 are asked for goods on the spot, but there is but little disposition to buy pending the mail's arrival. Sales amount to about 24,300 pieces, principally to foreigners, 1,300 of which were sold at auction. White Shirtings have been but little sought after during the fortnight. Clearances only amount to 800 pieces. T-Cloths: There has been a small inquiry for these goods. Prices for 7 lbs. are rather firmer. 7,100 pieces have been sold. American Drills: None in stock. Quotations nominal. Of English Drills, 15 bales have been sold at auction at \$5.85. White Spotted Shirtings, Dyed ditto, Brocades White and Coloured: These goods remain much as last reported; 750 pieces of the former have been disposed of, but of the others there are no sales to report, and quotations remain unchanged. Damasks and Chintzes: No sales have been effected. Handkerchiefs have also been quite neglected.

RAW COTTON.—A brisk demand has sprung up for the staple, and prices show a considerable advance. Europeans have been buyers to a moderate extent, both for speculation and, it is reported, for export to England. Clearances amount to about 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 are Bengal Cotton. There have been no large arrivals, and the market closes very firm with a strong upward tendency. There is no Japan Cotton here, and prices are quite nominal.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths: There is but little demand for these goods; about 50 pieces Scarlet Spanish Stripes and 40 pieces Medium cloths have found buyers at previous rates. Long Ells show a decline in price, owing to a falling off in the demand. The only clearances reported are 100 pieces of H Scarlet. Camlets: 220 pieces of English Camlets have been sold at former prices. Lastings: No sales to report. Rates the same. Blankets remain without change.

METALS.—Iron: Nail Rod Iron has been in good demand, and prices have somewhat advanced. Deliveries amount to 5,000 piculs. 400 piculs of Bar Iron and 500 of Hoop have also found buyers. About 150 piculs of wire have been sold. Lead has been in good demand among foreigners, and prices have advanced about 25 cents. Sales are estimated at about 4,000 piculs. The stock still continues very large. In Canton there has been a corresponding advance, and 2,000 piculs have found buyers. Tin: The only sales reported are 50 slabs of Malacca Tin. Tin Plates: No change to report. Steel: Without sales. Quicksilver: About 200 flasks have been sold here and 300 in Canton.

COALS.—HONG KONG.—One small lot of Australian (400 tons) comprised the entire addition to our stocks. This parcel was eagerly bought at \$12. We still quote English and Welsh firm at \$14.

SHANGHAI.—Coals have remained firm, and sales have fetched fully last quotations. Stocks are decreasing, and though there is less eagerness on the part of buyers to increase their stocks at present rates, the market is in very healthy state. Stocks of coals, 6th January, 1866. English, 23,730 tons; American, 5,123 tons; Sydney, 3,053 tons. Import of Foreign Coals at Shanghai:—1858, 29,400 tons; 1859, 57,700 tons; 1860, 53,200 tons; 1861, 33,503 tons; 1862, 173,500 tons; 1863, 161,400 tons; 1864, 117,244 tons; 1865, 91,231 tons, viz.: From Great Britain, 51,355 tons; America, 11,217 tons; Sydney, 28,689; equal to 91,231 tons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London: Dec. 27, Medina.
At SHANGHAI.—From London: Dec. 31, Jubilee. From Sunderland: 28, Prince Alfred; Jan. 6, Kirkland. From Cardiff: 2, Sailors' Home.
At HONG KONG and CANTON.—None.
At MANILA.—From London: Dec. 30, Manila.
At SINGAPORE.—From London: Jan. 7, Bride. From Glasgow: 11, Taymouth Castle. From Newcastle: 7, Newcastle; 14, J. W. A. Lorenzen. From Newport: 15, Herschel. From Amsterdam, 13, Bernard and Agnes.
At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool: Braganza, Bulgersteyn.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York: Dec. 22, Lucerne.
From SHANGHAI.—For New York: Dec. 27, Memento.
From FOOCHEW.—For London: Assyrian, Cambalu, Albuera, Ocean Spray.
From AMOY.—For New York: Dec. 31, Formosa.
From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For New York: Jan. 4, Gem of the Ocean; 7, Antelope.
From MANILA.—For London: Dec. 26, Moulin; 31, Monsoon.
From SINGAPORE.—For London: Jan. 17, Kinnaird. For New York: 10, Ceresen; 16, James Paton. For Boston: 18, Tordenskjold.
From HONG KONG.—For London, via Cape: Jan. 13, Layard, cleared, Agincourt. For Swinam, Whirlwind.

LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London: Cleveland. For New York: Monkchester, Flatworth, Louisa Bragington.
At NAGASAKI.—For London: Chanticleer.
At SHANGHAI.—For London: Rajah of Cochín (full), Peter Denny, Petchee. For New York: Grammere (full), Indus, Horatio, Hotspur.
At FOOCHEW.—For London: Adelia (full), Dilkhoosh. For New York: Buena Vista.
At AMOY.—For New York: Marco Polo, Amaranth.
At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Queen of the Age.
For New York: Dan, Hugo and Otto.
At MANILA.—For Hamburg: Voladora. For Cadiz: Elena. For Falmouth: Ferozepore. For New York: Goethe, Santee. For Boston: Mindoro.
At SINGAPORE.—For London: County of Ayr, William Simpson, Nancy Bryson. For Continent: Augusta and Melina. For Bordeaux: Mohely. For New York, Leotina. For Boston, Borneo.
At BATAVIA.—For Channel: Superb, Cheribon, Favorit, Stad Middeburg, Bustran Pot, Aegidia and Pauline, Kinderdyk, Joannes. For United States: Hong Kong.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—There is no improvement to report, although tonnage is scarce. The only demand for vessels has been for the rice ports at an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton, viz.: £2 17s. 6d. to United Kingdom, 30 lay days. An improvement in the freight market is, however, anticipated.
At FOOCHEW.—To London, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
At HONG KONG and CANTON.—Vessels on the berth for London and Liverpool are loading at £2 5s. to £2 10s., and to New York £2 and £12. From the rice ports to United Kingdom, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.; to Continent, £3; to Bangkok and back, 40 to 45 cents per picul. The Circular of Geo. Holmes gives the estimate of diengaged vessels as 50, representing 23,037 tons.
SINGAPORE.—Freights generally have improved. The Ocean Home has been chartered to load at Penang for London, £2 dead weight, £2 10s. light freight, and £3 measurement. Wallace (1112 tons) from rice ports home, £3 all round. To Hong Kong the rate is 3½ cents per picul.
BATAVIA.—To load at rice ports to Channel for orders, £2 15s. to £3 per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—Jan. 2, Ocean, from Cardiff to Singapore; 6, Tonia, from Newport to Singapore.
From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT.—Jan. 1, Excelsior, from Singapore to Liverpool; Lammermuir, from Foo-chow to London; 5, Labrador, from Manila to Liverpool; Earl Dalhousie, from Shanghai to London; 7, Arab Steed, from Singapore to Liverpool; 8, Bacchanter from Foo-chow to London; 9, Patrician, from Shanghai to London.
From CHINA, &c., to UNITED STATES.—Dec. 27, Archer, from Foo-chow to New York; 29, Tanjore, from Hong Kong to New York; Jan. 2, Prospero, from Foo-chow to New York; 4, Star King, from Canton to New York; Glendune, from Foo-chow to New York; 5, J. N. Cushing, from Shanghai to New York; 8, Blanche, from Nagasaki to New York; Alexander, from Singapore to Boston; 9, Vinco, from Japan to Boston; Caroline Elizabeth, from Singapore to New York.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—February 23, at London, from Bangkok, Hampton Court; from Shanghai, Lord Clyde; from Manila, Eduard; at Portsmouth, from Maulmain, &c., Almira; 22, at Portland Roads, from Batavia, Maria Anna; 7, at New York, from Macao, Alida; 25, at Deal from Foo-chow-Foo, Hydra; 11, at New York from Shanghai, Podesta; at Holmes Hole from Batavia, Silver Craig; 26, at Falmouth from China, Asia.

DEPARTURES.—Feb., from Amsterdam for Batavia, Tagal; 16, from Lisbon for Nagasaki, Eagle (s.s.); 24, from London for Hong Kong and Canton, Hotspur; for Shanghai, Fi Wan; for Cardiff and Galle, Montrose; from Rotterdam for Batavia, Nagasaki; 18, from Newcastle for Singapore, Holland; from Amsterdam for Batavia, Iago; 21, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Pocahontas; for Singapore, Metis; 22, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Avon; the steamer Douglas was to leave Aberdeen for Hong Kong yesterday; from Amsterdam for Batavia, Stad Assen; 23, from Shields for Singapore, St. Oswyn.

SPOKEN.—Silver Craig, Batavia to Boston, Feb. 7, lat. 41, lon. 70; Florentia, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Jan. 30, 3 N., 22 W.; Voorint, Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 4, 13 S., 8 W.; Abel Tasman, Bali to Amsterdam, Jan. 25, 13 N., 35 W.

JOHN SMALE, Esq., Attorney-General of Hong Kong (now in England), has been appointed Chief Justice. We have not heard who will succeed to the post of Attorney-General, nor as to the appointment of a Bishop.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Woldemar Nissen as Consul at Hong Kong for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Woldemar Nissen as Consul at Hong Kong for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONER.—Before leaving this country H. E. Shibata Hiouga no Kami and suite visited the studio of Mr. Herbert Watkins, in Regent-street, who took *carte-de-visite* portraits of the whole party, six in number. The likenesses are strikingly good, and form probably the best series of Japanese portraits yet taken.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE TEA DUTIES.—The following correspondence in reference to the rumoured intention on the part of the Government to make a further alteration in the tea duties during the present session has taken place between Messrs. Cock, Spavin, and Co., tea merchants, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That firm wrote as follows, under date of the 16th inst.:—"9, Fenchurch-street.—Sir,—In consequence of a rumour current as to an intended alteration in the duty on tea, the sale of that article and the payment of the duty thereon are seriously obstructed; and we shall be much obliged if you will be

good enough to state (as you have lately done on a similar application from a member of the wine trade) whether such rumour is well founded or not. An emphatic 'No' on your part will benefit both the revenue and the trade at large, but in the absence of some positive statement on the matter the trade will be in a state of stagnation until the delivery of your budget.—We have the honour to be, &c., COCK, SPAVIN, and Co." To this the following reply was received:—"Downing-street, February 17.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to inform you that, except in special cases, as for instance where the Government has itself done some act tending to create uncertainty and speculation, he is precluded by general rules of undoubted cogency from giving any reply to a question respecting fiscal changes. Mr. Gladstone desires me, however, to say that he is wholly at a loss to account for any such rumour as the one to which you allude, and he would have thought that the obvious circumstances of the case would have sufficed to prevent such a report being either circulated or believed.—I have the honour, &c., W. B. GURDON."

PAGE V. COWASJEE EDULJEE—JUDGMENT.—This was an appeal from the Supreme Court at Ceylon, which had set aside a decision of a district court. There had been considerable litigation respecting the sale of a ship. It was alleged that because some delay had occurred the vendor had sold the ship to another person. The parties went to law, and the case had been before the courts in the island. Lord Chelmsford delivered the judgment of their lordships, reviewing at considerable length the facts and the views entertained by the parties. The cases in the books ruled that a chattel was sold, although it remained in the possession of the vendor, and that there was no right to resell the property. One side could bring an action in trover, and if the chattel was sold an action for damages could be maintained. Their lordships hoped there would be no further litigation, but that an arrangement which must be obvious to all would be made between the parties. Their lordships set aside both the decisions in the courts below, but gave no costs to either side.

PRESENTATION OF BIBLES TO CHANG WOO GOW AND PARTY.—On the 21st the tall Celestial and his Chinese friends attended the Exeter-hall Hotel, for the purpose of receiving presentations of the Scriptures printed in their own language. The Rev. Mr. Summers, Professor of Chinese at King's College, presided, and read an address which, given with much freedom, and evidently with great command over the Mandarin dialect on his part, seemed to considerably astonish and impress the strangers. Chang Woo Gow replied with much earnestness, reading from a paper, which he presented to the rev. professor at the termination of his address, with a translation by Kwan Toon.

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.—The Earl of Donoughmore died on the 21st after a protracted illness. He was born in April, 1823, and married April 7, 1847, to the Hon. Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Walter Steele. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, John Luke George, Viscount Suirddale, born 1848. The death of the Earl of Donoughmore leaves a gap in the ranks of the Conservative party which will not be easily filled. Early in life the deceased nobleman entered the army, and served his country with distinction in China; but after his inheritance of his father's title and estates he devoted himself almost entirely to public life, and became one of the most industrious, active and useful members of the House of Peers. He fulfilled all the duties of a country gentleman with judgment and skill, and though for some years his declining health prevented him from taking that active part in country affairs which he always desired to do, he devoted a large portion of his fortune to the improvement of his estate and to the endeavour to render his tenants prosperous and comfortable.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.—A recent Havannah price current contains the following statement with regard to the importation of coolie labour into Cuba:—"There have arrived during this year some 8,000 Asiatics in twenty vessels. The demand for this class of labour is steadily on the increase, owing to the extended cultivation on our sugar plantations. Contracts have changed hands, and recently the equipment of three vessels has been transferred from the original contracts to second hands at \$357 for each person, another for \$340 for each, with 10 per cent. discount, payable the half in cash and the remainder at three and six months' credit, with interest at 8 per cent." A Trinidad paper noticing the departure of the ship *British Trident* from that island, says:—"This vessel has taken from our shores 354 men and 87 women, with 73 children, who are now on their way back to a country where a few years ago our recruiters picked them up poor, lean, ragged, and starving. They have left us, as thousands who have seen them about the streets can testify, in good and robust health, dressed in gaudy garments, and glittering with silver anklets and armlets, and jewelled noserings and earrings. These 441 men and women are the possessors of £12,408 in hard cash, saved out of their earnings in Trinidad. It seems strange that this country, which is poor in men and women, and not over rich in money, should periodically be called upon to send away its labourers when it has trained them to be efficient, and the consideration should make us prefer Chinese immigration to that from India, for the Chinese, not being entitled to a back passage, have at least no temptation to leave the country held out to them. But if these Indian immigrants cannot be retained on the estates, but look for greater independence, it might be possible to retain them as settlers, if, instead of hoarding the Crown lands for a day when the nations of the earth shall be squabbling for a rood of our soil, a grant were offered to persons so well worth retaining."

THE CEYLON LEAGUE DEPUTATION.—On the 24th inst. a deputation, consisting of Sir James Elphinstone, Bart., Sir Arthur William Buller, Bart., M.P., Messrs. Shand, Dyer, Bischoff, and Watkin, M.P., had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial-office, for the purpose of presenting the petition from the Ceylon League to the Queen. Mr. Bischoff, as agent of the League, handed the document to Mr. Cardwell, pointing out that it was signed by the principal estate owners and by the leading mercantile firms, both European and native, of Ceylon. After some conversation, Sir James Elphinstone adverted to the grievances of which the colonists complained, in regard to the mode of taxation, and as respected its incidence to the article of rice, advocating also the expenditure of funds in improving communication

with India, and other external and internal interests. Sir Arthur Buller then took up the specific grounds of complaint set forth in the petition, and in illustration of the justice of the claim to more effective representation, alluded to the instructions lately sent to Trinidad for equalising the number of official and unofficial members, and the similar proposal that was entertained in reference to Jamaica, asserting that were the same terms accorded to Ceylon one of the principal grievances of the memorialists would be disposed of. Mr. Watkin called attention to the serious injustice of not giving tax and rate payers an influential voice in the administration of the colonial funds. After further remarks in reply to Mr. Cardwell, and in elucidation of the purposes of the petition, the Secretary stated that the subject-matter of the document would have his best consideration, but as it had not been transmitted through Sir Hercules Robinson the Home Government would apply for his Excellency's views thereon prior to tendering any advice to the Queen.

ST. HELENA, JAN. 23.—On the 6th instant the barque *Ensign*, from Shanghai for London, put into this port for medical advice for the captain, who was struck by a block falling from aloft. While off the Cape of Good Hope she experienced a heavy gale of wind, which obliged her to put under double-reefed topsails for several hours. Two men were washed overboard from the jibboom and "drowned." One of these poor men was seen for upwards of two hours, but the other disappeared almost instantaneously. The moment the alarm was given the vessel was put about, and every exertion made to save him by throwing out the lifebuoy and ropes; but they could not be got near enough to him. Before losing sight of the poor fellow he was heard to say "I'm going." The boat could not be put out owing to the heavy sea on.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.—At the meeting of the Numismatic Society, on the 15th Feb., Mr. Holt gave an account of a collection of Chinese coins, formed by himself in China, exhibiting several examples. And at the meeting of the Zoological Society, on the 13th, Mr. Selater exhibited part of a collection of mammals and birds sent home from the vicinity of Nagasaki, by Mr. H. Whitely, and called attention to several rare species represented in it.

NINE young priests educated at the College of the Foreign Missions' in the Rue de Bac, left Paris via Marseilles by the last mail, to preach the Gospel in Japan, Cochin China, and Thibet.

Literature.

Of books occupied with China and the East we must note the appearance of the Rev. Justus Doolittle's *Social Life of the Chinese*, published in the United States, but which may be had from Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, the London agents. The writer will be well known, either personally or by reputation, to a large number of our readers, as "fourteen years member of the Fuh-Chau Mission of the American Board." The greater portion of the two volumes has already appeared in the columns of the *China Mail* of Hong Kong, in the form of letters; and all who made their acquaintance in that shape will be glad to receive them in a collected series, enhanced in value by more than 150 illustrations.—A second volume has appeared of *Oriental Races, Tribes, Visitors, and Residents of Bombay*—a series of photographs, with letter-press descriptions, making a very handsome book.

We learn from *Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record* that an attempt has just been made by a native Chinese to afford foreigners a handbook for acquiring the Mandarin (spoken) language, as well to assist natives speaking the Northern dialects in learning English. Its title is "*Ying Yü Kwan Hua Ho Kiang*—The English and Mandarin Languages conjointly explained;" and its contents are chiefly in the nature of a vocabulary, interspersed with conversations, the English sound being represented, in addition to the text, by Chinese phonographic devices of the ordinary description. The author is a native of Canton, whose father compiled many years ago the handbook of Cantonese and Mandarin, from which the late Robert Thom selected his *Chinese Speaker*.—The second or alphabetical part of *Morrison's Chinese Dictionary* has been reprinted, and will shortly be published in two handsome royal octavo volumes of about 750 pages each.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street.
Messageries Imperiales, Head office in Paris, R. W. and H. Horne, agents, 4, Moorgate-street.
China Steamship and Labuan Coal Company, Ethelburga House, 70, Bishopsgate-street.
Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 12, Leadenhall-street.
Hong Kong and China Gas Company, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, J. H. Walduck, secretary.
Singapore Gas Company, 25, Poultry, Robert King, secretary.
Pacific Saw Mills, Hakodadi, Armistead and Co., agents, 21, Old Broad-street.
Amoy Dock Company, Zulueta and Co., agents, 22, Moorgate-street.
Shanghai Wharf Company, D. and G. Latimer and Co., agents, St. Swithin's-lane.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, Crown-court, Philpot-lane.

North China Insurance Company, Ashton and Co., agents, Hatton court, Threadneedle-street.
 Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard st.
 Union Insurance Company of Canton, Dent, Palmer and Co agents, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street.
 Hong Kong Insurance Company, Gledstones and Co., agents, 26, Austin Friars.
 Hong Kong Marine Insurance Company, Farbridge, Holliday and Co., agents, Manchester.
 Ceylon Company, 7, East India Avenue, J. Anderson, secretary.
 Borneo Company, 7, Mincing-lane, R. Harvey, manager.
 Matella Coffee Company, 70 Cannon-street.
 Ouhah Coffee Company, do.
 Ceylon Coffee Estates, do.
 Hungaserian Coffee Company, do.
 Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Macartagart, Tidman, and Co., agents, 5, Lime-street.

BANKS.

Asiatic Bank Corporation, 4, Lombard-street, F. Lawrence, manager.
 Agra and Masterman's Bank, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Mackintosh Balfour, general manager.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 21, Threadneedle-street, G. N. Adam, manager.
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 52, Threadneedle-street, D. T. Robertson, general manager.
 Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, 64, Moorgate-street, Robert Angus, chief manager.
 Central Bank of Western India, 22, Old Broad-street, R. Davidson, agent.
 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Union Bank of London, agents.
 Hindustan, China, and Japan, 1, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, J. Ouseley, general manager.
 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, W. H. Vacher, agent, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.
 Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, C. J. F. Stuart, chief manager.
 . Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.

THE CULTIVATION OF TEA IN CEYLON.

THE Report issued from the Royal Botanic Garden of Ceylon has excited very general attention in England, but no portion in this brief official issue is invested with so much interest as the paragraph detailing the trials of the tea plant. The important commercial results that have ensued in India from the cultivation of the tea plant, after a series of early disasters, since the establishment of experimental tea gardens by the Indian Government at Tingrai and Chvowa, the extensive area over which the plant has there spread since 1835, and the prolific promise of the future, induce a strong confidence in the results of the experiments now being conducted in Ceylon. Government assistance, indeed, is not looked for; there is enough capital and enough enterprise to fill any new channel that shall be opened, provided reasonable ground for anticipating a satisfactory return can be shown; all that is required is sufficient and reliable data. We would have been better satisfied had Dr. THWAITES' Report contained a statement of the special varieties of tea plants cultivated; we hope, however, soon to have samples, when we will be able to throw light on this point. It is incumbent on those to whom seeds have been supplied, and who are planting out nurseries, that they should each keep careful records of their several methods of treatment, with other particulars as to locality, soil, weather, availability and cost of labour. In the successful cultivation of tea Ceylon will find a security for the enhanced value of its lands; for hitherto the land on estates above the range for coffee-growing plantations has been taken into little account. The experimental cultivation of tea will, we have no doubt, the present year be carried above the elevation of 5,000 feet, to which it has heretofore been confined.

How far those planters to whom seed has been entrusted have had experience elsewhere in tea-growing we are not informed, but Ceylon is not wanting in such individuals; and as treatment and manufacture, apart from the variety of the seed, composition of the soil, and the nature of the situation, have so much to do with results, we trust we shall not be without the benefit of their observations. We use the term *nature* of the situation advisedly, for India and China experience demonstrates that the configuration of the land, as distinct from mere altitude, exercises itself a most important influence. Ceylon has the example of Java to encourage her in the growth of tea; the conditions, indeed, of labour are different, but this is also the case with coffee; and we have confidence in the superiority of British skill and free labour to achieve the same relative degree of excellence in Ceylon tea as in Ceylon coffee. Although Ceylon will not have the advantages of the Indian tea districts in the price of labour, yet an average return on tea crops of 1s. 11d. per lb.—which was no more than the average price of the out-

turn on the 2,900,000 lbs. of Assam tea exported in 1864 against 1s. 6½d. per lb. of China tea—would go far to render the cultivation remunerative, provided the necessary skill, combined with judicious economy, is exercised beforehand. We are not oblivious of the fact that of the fourteen Indian tea companies brought out, exclusive of the Assam—of which the market price of £50 shares on which £20 has been paid is £52—the shares of only one, the Upper Assam, are as high as 3 premium, that only three of the remainder are at par, the rest varying from ¼ to 2 discount—including the Darjeeling and Eastern Assam, which have a heavy guarantee dividend extending over a period of three years from the date of the formation. But it is to be remarked that, notwithstanding the depreciation the shares have undergone as compared with nominal value, the anticipations originally set forth by the promoters, and enlarged upon in the reports of the several boards of directors, have been mostly exceeded; that their last dividends have been considerable; and that if these were not fully justified the cause is in the excessive outlay in the acquirement of the estates, as well as in the increased cost of labour under influences found to be in universal operation, and from which no habitable locality apparently is excluded. Eventually, as a partial compensatory influence, we have no doubt that machinery will take the place of the present various manual operations in the curing, to the immense advantage of such a country as Ceylon, where labour, so long as it must be imported, runs high. However successful the results of tea growing in Ceylon may be, we would hardly advise the formation at the outset of an Anglo-Ceylon Tea Company. It will rather be a matter for individual planters, or for existing companies, to seek to carry out on their own lands, and on a moderate scale, the cultivation of tea beyond the experimental stage. Tea, to be cultivated with a view to commercial profit, should be cultivated, we allow, on a large scale, nor will anything less justify the cost of the best appliances for curing. But capital is timorous, more especially when solicited for an industrial undertaking in a country new to that form of enterprise. At the same time, we are satisfied that a combination among Ceylon planters, *owning contiguous lands* suitable for the cultivation for the purpose of tea growing, would, if judiciously supervised, result in very material success, and so, eventually, encourage the formation of English companies for the same purpose.

SAM MENDEL'S MANCHESTER EXPORT TABLES.

Sam Mendel's well-known annual tables, extending the survey of our exports of cotton goods to foreign countries over a wide series of years, have thus an especial value. The figures presented are suggestive at a glance of the relative force of those influences operating at different periods to augment or curtail our exports; and although no absolute law for determining future variations is obtainable by deduction, a more approximate estimate is thus secured, by taking into account the present condition of markets and changes of circumstances, and the character of future demand on our manufactured stocks. Side by side with these tables, which give the monthly exports of plain cottons and yarn to the ports of the Far East, together with aggregate quantities for each quarter, and again, the monthly average throughout the past ten years, is to be placed side by side, another elaborate statement, also prepared by Mr. Sam Mendel, showing the monthly average fluctuations in the Bank of England rate of discount in the same period of time, as well as the ruling price of Consols and of cotton, yarn, and cloth. Thus all the means of comparison that can be expressed in figures is afforded for determining the home conditions under which the export trade has been conducted. A decrease in the quantity exported as between given years is thus shown not necessarily to imply a decrease in aggregate value and *vice versa*; whilst the influence of excessive stocks in foreign markets in one year, or in a series of years, in curtailing after shipments, quite apart from other adverse influences, is thus rendered apparent. Taking up that portion of these tables relating to shipments of cottons and yarns to China, Japan, and Ceylon, the following results are presented:—

To Hong Kong our exports of plain cottons were increased in 1865 by nearly 16,000,000 yards beyond the quantity of the preceding year; yet the 36,907,736 yards despatched to that port last year constituted little more than half the amount exported thither in 1860, or even the years 1859 and 1856. The minimum point since 1836 was reached in 1863, when the quantity of plain cotton exported to Hong Kong reached only 12,677,234 yards. In yarns, in which the chief export trade to China lies with Hong Kong, Sam Mendel's tables exhibit a regularly progressive decrease since 1859, when we exported 9,565,261 lbs., an amount reduced in 1864 to 1,601,810 lbs., and in 1865 to 1,140,830 lbs.

To Shanghai the export of plain cottons in five years of the series, or from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, very considerably exceeded the exported quantity in 1865, which reached 79,422,708 yards; 1863 will be remembered as pecuniary adverse to large shipments, but in 1864 the amount rose to 37,138,127 yards. To Shanghai the export of yarns during the past two years has assumed some little importance, although the decline in the export of 1865 on that of 1864 is not favourable to the encouragement of any immediate or large extension in that quarter. The export of yarns in 1865 reached 81,000 lbs.; in 1864 158,249 lbs.

The comparison instituted between our exports of cottons and yarns to Japan does not of course extend beyond July of 1863, in which year we

made shipments of plain cottons to Yokohama to the extent of 15,600 yards, increased in 1864 to 2,728,102 yards, and in 1865 to 17,261,586 yards. An encouraging increase is displayed in the shipment of yarns to Japan in 1865 over 1864 amounting in the former year to 816,432 lbs., against 50,650 lbs. in the latter.

Our Manila trade in plain cottons has not yet reached the point it attained in 1859, 1860, and 1861; but the export of 1865 of 13,326,775 yards was a vast improvement on the preceding three years, the gradual increase indicating that it is in course of enlargement from permanently favouring influences. That our export of yarns to the same port does not exhibit the same result for 1865 is due to the extraordinarily large shipments of the preceding year, amounting to 122,980 lbs., against 32,250 lbs. in 1863, and 64,600 lbs. in 1862. As, however, the export in 1865 reached 104,502 lbs., we may also anticipate for this article an improving market.

Our trade in plain cottons to Batavia is encouraging, the export for the past twelve months attaining the figure of 16,172,834 yards—more than double that of either of the two preceding years, though not up to former annual exports embraced in this survey.

The exports of yarns, too, for 1865, show improvement on the exports of 1864, the amount last year shipped reaching 475,760 lbs., against 294,025 lbs. in the former period; the trade, however, in this article is much below previous dimensions, the high prices of late years having, of course, exercised an adverse influence.

To Ceylon the exported quantity of cotton in 1865, amounting to 13,630,888 yards, though nearly double the amount of 1864, fell short of the exports of each of the years from 1857 to 1863 inclusive. The export of yarns to Ceylon in 1865 reach 314,977 lbs., but this is less than half the amount set down for 1863, and falls far below many of the preceding ten years, though a satisfactory increase on the export of 1864, which was but two-thirds of that amount.

THE DUTCH AGGRESSIONS IN SUMATRA.

(TRAVERS' CIRCULAR.)

SOME months since we drew attention to the above subject, remarking upon the distinctive points of difference that existed between the British and the Dutch systems of colonial administration. Our object on that occasion being rather to compare results than to discuss any collateral issues, we abstained from dwelling upon one very prominent feature of Dutch policy—their system of quiet but persistent aggressions in the East. During times of great political excitement in Europe it is not unusual to hear the accusation of "territorial aggression" unhesitatingly and confidently brought against some one suspected country or ruler. At one time, it is the Emperor of the French, seeking to obtain possession of the Rhine provinces; another time, it is the Czar of all the Russias intent upon getting a footing in the Chinese dominions; or it is the English endeavouring to augment their already overgrown Eastern possessions. But all this time, whilst the great European nations are intent upon the affairs of the world, and each kingdom, in turn, disclaims all intention of so vaulting an ambition, the Dutch are creeping on, in the even tenor of their way, taking "here a little and there a little," just as their keen commercial instincts lead them. Actuated by no views but those of the purest selfishness, and intent only on the acquisition of such gains as their commerce, or to speak more correctly, their commercial monopoly will realise they pursue their course unreprieved. Whilst an attempt by the French Emperor to incorporate the Rhenish provinces or the little kingdom of the Belgians with the French Empire would probably be deemed a sufficiently powerful cause to arouse all the European Governments to take up arms, the deliberate annexation of Siak by the Dutch, in distinct violation of the treaty of 1824, or their unlawful seizure of the principal ports on the the Sumatra coast, will pass unheeded by, perhaps even unknown, to the generality of political students. There can be no doubt that it is a very great benefit to any Asiatic people to come under European rule, and were Dutch commerce carried on in the same generous spirit that characterises European nations in general, their aggression might even come to be looked upon as a merit. Wherever the English, French, or American Governments pursue their commercial advantages beyond the legitimate requirements of trade, they do it in the interests of civilisation. Their merchants and their traders become their most successful, though unconscious, missionaries; nor whom commercial treaty is made by England are there any stipulations restricting its benefits to the two contracting parties, but the whole trading world is invited to participate in the prospective advantages. It was in this generous spirit that the English and French, on the conclusion of the commercial treaty with China, threw open the Chinese trade to the whole world, and declined to be the participants in a monopoly, even though it might have been to their own immediate benefit to do so. But it is a curious circumstance that widely extended as the Dutch commercial relations have been in the East, their progress has at no time been marked by any corresponding elevation, either moral or intellectual, in the condition of the subject nations, or attended with any benefits in which other nations might share. In Japan, where our trade has with difficulty only just effected an opening, it found that the Dutch have been carrying on their trade for centuries. But their selfish interest ignored all idea of aiming at any moral improvement in those with whom they traded, and their jealous monopoly would admit of no European rival to participate in their trading advantages. This system so quietly pursued for many years past, is likely at last to receive some check, as their continued interference with British interests in the East has provoked an equally determined opposition on the part of our Penang merchants, whose remonstrances will probably be heard in the House of Commons during the ensuing session.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS FROM HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Consul Mougan's report on the trade of Tientsin in 1864:—

In my present report I cannot give the results of my own observations of commercial matters within this district during the past year, as I was absent all that time in Europe on leave, and did not resume my duties as Consul here until the 1st of April, 1865.

1. *Shipping and Navigation.*—The following table, compiled from the Customs Trade Returns for the last four years, shows a steady yearly increase in the number and tonnage of British vessels at Tientsin since the port was first opened to foreign commerce:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE TIENTSIN TRADE FROM 1861 TO 1864 INCLUSIVE.

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ..	39	10,671	45	11,451	69	19,108	78	22,627
American ..	18	4,436	17	5,458	20	6,558	11	3,170
Sundry ..	54	12,054	25	5,012	45	10,010	96	45,171
Total ..	111	27,161	87	21,921	134	36,276	185	70,968

It will be observed that the number of British vessels in 1864 is exactly double, and that the amount of their tonnage is more than double what each was in 1861. The American shipping has fallen off in 1864, whilst that of Continental Europe, classed as sundry, shows a large increase on the returns of preceding years. Though opened to trade at the end of 1860, foreign commerce at this port may be said to have begun in the spring of 1861, and the experience of that year proved that the vessels most suitable for the Tientsin trade were steamers of light draught, such as could easily cross the bar outside Taku, and convey their cargoes up the river to Tientsin. At first, however, owing to the want of such steamers, small continental vessels were extensively employed. In 1862 that want was, to some extent, supplied, and the continental vessels, in consequence, did not make up one half of the number that entered the port in the previous year. There is a great increase of shipping, both as to number and tonnage, in 1863, and a still greater increase in both these respects last year. During the past year there was no direct trade from Europe or America with Tientsin.

2. *Trade and Commerce.*—The following statement exhibits the value of the import trade, as shown by the Custom-house returns, since the opening of the port:—Value of imports, 1861, £1,587,789 3s.; 1862, £2,247,006 16s. 4d.; 1863, £1,987,154 11s. 8d.; 1864, £2,421,050 6s. The tael is calculated throughout as the equivalent of 6s. 4d. sterling. The returns for 1861 exhibit a general increase in the quantity and value of imports; out of eight kinds of cotton piece-goods which are enumerated, seven show an aggregate increase of 175,999 pieces over the importation of the previous year, and one, "T.R. cambrics," shows a decrease of 12,160 pieces. Metals and woollens also show an increase, and opium a decrease, on the returns of 1863.

The subjoined statement compiled in the same manner, and at the same rate of exchange, viz., 6s. 4d. per tael, exhibits the value of the export trade from 1861 to 1864, inclusive:—Value of Exports, 1861, £146,164 15s. 8d.; 1862, £129,038 16s. 4d.; 1863, 289,185 7s. 8d.; 1864, 548,082 4s. 8d.

It will be seen from this table how very favourably the export returns of 1864 contrast with those of 1863, a circumstance due chiefly to the position taken last year by cotton as an export, but it is very doubtful whether this position can be maintained, and the balance of trade is likely to continue steadily against Tientsin until some important exportable article in general demand can be obtained.

This want may yet be supplied by a product, the demand for which seems to keep pace with the progress of civilization itself—I allude to coal—extensive mines of which exist in the mountains to the north and west of Peking. It costs about 16s. per ton at the pit's mouth, and more than double this amount per ton is paid for transport to the coast; but the mines are worked in the rudest way, and the little coal that finds its way from the western range to Tientsin is conveyed on mules or camels from the mountains to Tung-chow, on the Peiho, and thence down the river in boats to this port.

The export of sheep's wool has steadily decreased within the last four years, the quantity exported in 1864 being only a little over one fourth of that exported in 1863. That of camels' wool, or camels' hair, as it is called in the Tariff, has, on the other hand, increased each year since 1861. Camels' wool comes principally from Mongolia, and foreign merchants must send their agents there to purchase it, the trade not having yet reached that stage in which the article would be brought down by the Mongolians themselves to Tientsin for sale.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Though the Customs Returns show an increase in the total value of the trade of 1864 over that of 1861, to £1,235,178 12s., still the foreign merchants complain of the great falling off that has taken place; they look with regret to the seasons of 1861-62, when large sums of money were made by many of the firms; and, statistics notwithstanding, there is no doubt that more business was done by foreigners in 1861-62 than in 1864. The explanation will be found in the fact that for the last two years the Chinese trader has been driving the foreigner out of the market. He has found that, by going down direct to Shanghai, himself, he can purchase goods there and bring them back to Tientsin for less money than he would have to pay if he were to buy the same articles here from the Tientsin agents of Shanghai firms. The consequence is that steamers now constantly come up the river laden with cargo, not destined to pass through foreign hands, but either purchased at Shanghai and brought here by a native dealer, or else consigned direct from a Chinese agent there to a Chinese merchant at Tientsin. Thus, whilst the business done by foreign steamers and native dealers has largely increased, that done by foreign merchants resident at the port has decreased; but, doubtless, some efforts will be made by the latter to recover the vantage ground which they occupied in 1861-62.

SHANGHAI.

The following is an abstract of Consul Sir Harry Parkes' return of the trade of this port for the year 1864:—

Imports.—Although the returns for the year 1864 exhibit a smaller

aggregate than those of 1863, the following epitomised comparison of the trade of the two years will show that the operations of the past year cannot on the whole be considered unfavourable.

HOME TRADE.

	1864. Tael.	1863. Tael.
British manufactures	9,766,161	7,838,192
Metals	1,033,555	1,245,057
Coal (including Australian) ..	782,138	818,660
Miscellaneous, as hardware, &c.	414,231	84,650
	11,996,085	10,723,059

At exchange of 6s. 8d. per tael £3,998,695 £3,574,353

Thus there has been an increase on the home trade of 1,273,059 taels, and other data which accompany this memorandum show that in the principal article, manufactures (the increase in which it will be observed is not less than 1,928,969 taels), the transactions have been satisfactory and remunerative.

A decrease is chiefly observable in the Indian and Colonial trade, which presents the following comparison.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

	1864. Tael.	1863. Tael.
Opium	14,293,079	20,251,046
Rice	2,223,169	3,043,576
Straits produce and sundries ..	1,863,070	1,260,915
	18,379,318	24,555,537

At exchange of 6s. 8d. per tael £6,126,439 6 8 £8,185,179

The decrease, which amounts to 6,176,229 taels, is attributable to a smaller importation of opium, which points to a general depression in trade, and to a less demand for rice, which is not altogether an unfavourable system, as it is partly attributable to the improvement in agricultural industry consequent on the expulsion of the rebels from this province. The opium market is, however, already recruiting itself, and a comparison of the two mercantile years, 1863-4 and 1864-5 shows a larger importation in the latter than in the former.

The total import trade of the two years is as follows:—

	1864. Tael.	1863. Tael.
Home trade	11,996,085	10,723,059
Indian and colonial	18,379,318	24,555,537
	30,375,403	35,278,596

At exchange of 6s. 8d. per tael £10,125,134 6 8 £11,759,532

Exports.—A continuation of the comparison gives the following results in the case of exports:—

	1864. Tael.	1863. Tael.
Tea	12,161,699	11,291,052
Silk	7,323,332	7,142,387
Cotton	6,568,901	8,267,788
Miscellaneous	202,552	353,650
	26,256,484	27,254,879

At exchange of 6s. 8d. per tael £8,752,161 6 8 £9,084,959 13 4

The decrease in the year's trade is 995,395 taels; but it will be seen that the transactions in the staples of trade, tea and silk have increased, and that the diminution is limited to the cotton exportation, the natural consequence of falling home prices on a branch of trade which can be looked upon as adventitious only, and will probably entirely cease on the restoration of peace in the United States. It should be remembered that up to the time of the American war China has always imported cotton. In this Memorandum no note is taken of the importations or exportations of treasure, as these cannot be ascertained with accuracy. The estimated amount swells, it will be seen, very materially the aggregate of the trade.

Total Foreign Trade of Shanghai.—This Return presents an important comparison between the British trade of this port and that of all foreign nations during the past year. While that of Great Britain in imports and exports amounts to 56,923,931 taels, that of all other nations is 7,301,304 taels. Thus that of Great Britain has been rather more than seven-eighths of the whole trade of the port.

Return No. 6.—Coast Trade.—This return exhibits the amount of the local coast and river trade carried on in foreign bottoms, and which, as will be seen on comparing this with the previous return, has now amounted to nearly the same aggregate as that of the foreign trade. Extensive employment is thus afforded to foreign tonnage generally, and though it would be difficult to show under what flags it is distributed, Return No. 8 will serve to convey some idea of the proportion that may be assigned to each nation. Many of the goods thus carried consist of foreign goods re-exported and of a native produce brought from inland ports for foreign exportation; but in addition to these large quantities of the native produce is carried on native account between the Chinese ports as foreign vessels are gradually displacing native tonnage along the whole line of coast, and from almost the only navigation on the Yang-tze River below Hankow.

Return No. 7.—British Tonnage.—This return shows that the total British tonnage inwards and outwards during 1864 was 2,893 vessels, and 1,328,780 tons; and in 1863 3,600 vessels, and 1,085,637 tons. The total decrease in 1864 was 767 vessels, and 76,857 tons. The diminution in the small craft and the smaller shipments of cotton will explain this circumstance.

Total Foreign Tonnage.—The total foreign tonnage of the port outwards and inwards is, 5,352 vessels, 1,860,902 tons. The British portion, as shown by the previous Return, being, 2,893 vessels, 1,028,780 tons. Most of the river trade is carried on in large American boats, which are found to be much better adapted to the river navigation than those of British construction. One large vessel of this class has lately been con-

structed at Shanghai by a British firm, and another built by the same owner has been recently launched. At present seven large river steamers and three smaller ones of 7,847 tons, under the American flag, run regularly on the river between Shanghai and Hankow, and three large steamers of 2,856 tons under the British flag are similarly employed. In the case of the sea-going steamers which run on the coast the proportion is much in favour of British vessels.

FOO-CHOW.

The following is Acting Consul Hewlett's return of trade for the port of Foo-chow during the year ending 31st December, 1864:—

As compared with 1863 there has been a very perceptible falling off in the tonnage of British vessels that have arrived at and departed from this port during the last year, viz.:—

Year.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863	332	149,726	327	147,563
1864	325	131,123	325	131,541
Decrease in 1864 ..	7	18,603	2	16,022

This falling off may be partially accounted for by the decrease in trade in paper and tea from Foo-chow to Tien-tsin during 1864 as compared with 1863. The cause of this decrease has been the disturbed state of the neighbouring provinces, which has prevented the Thense men, the principal exporters of such articles coming down to Sin-chune (the up-country depot) to make their purchases for the Russian markets; another cause that has operated unfavourably in this respect is the large stock of black leaf tea now on hand at Tien-tsin.

At the same time, however, the returns of this year show an increase in the value of both imports and exports, as follows:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
1863	£2,071,107 15 0	1863	£3,503,751 10 0
1864	£2,207,774 15 0	1864	£3,890,889 5 0

Balance in favour of 1864 .. £136,667 0 0 .. Balance in favour of 1864 .. £337,137 15 0

Strange as it may appear, though, and notwithstanding these figures, which would seem to indicate a healthy commercial growth and development, I am compelled to state that the trade of Foo-chow during the year 1864 has been anything but satisfactory. The heavy exactions levied by the authorities to meet the expenses consequent upon the rebel disturbances then going on in this and adjoining provinces have affected most prejudicially the sale of imports of every sort, opium more especially.

The local dues, or "Lekin" as it is called, upon one chest of drug amounted, during 1864, to no less than 81 taels, 3m. 6c., making, with the import tariff duty of 30 taels received at a discount of 6 per cent., or 1 tael 8m., a total of 113 taels, 1m. 6c. on every chest consumed in Foo-chow, with an additional import of 24 taels, 8m. on opium carried up country. These exorbitant taxes have had a most demoralising effect on the trade. Smuggling has increased to such an extent (it is estimated that no less than 16 per cent. of the drug that comes here is "run") as to have taken the trade in opium entirely out of the hands of the wealthy and old-established honghs who formerly conducted it, and it is now abandoned to the control of sundry small retail dealers, chiefly Chin Chew men, of little capital and no standing or character whatever. These dealers, taking advantage of the system of credit given by foreigners, are at all times ready to risk property not their own in an attempt to escape payment of the "Lekin" dues, and these being successfully evaded they are then of course in a position to under-sell the wholesale trader, who has been obliged to pay the full amount of "Lekin." It is not surprising, therefore, that the returns of opium this year should show a decrease of no less than 288 chests, as compared with the quantity imported last year, viz.:—1863, 6,769; 1864, 6,481; decrease, 288 chests. In addition to this, from the fact of the trade being in the hands of dealers of the stamp above described, bad debts have been of frequent occurrence.

With regard to opium consumed up country, it is a remarkable fact that the supply is derived to a very great extent from Shanghai and the river ports, it being found that opium brought from any of those places can be sold cheaper than opium imported into and brought up country from Foo-chow. This without doubt is due to the heavy local exactions above mentioned.

With regard to exports, I regret to say that, in spite of strong remonstrances on the part of the foreign Consuls, the immunities secured to the merchant by the Treaty of Tien-tsin with reference to the payment of transit dues, have become almost a dead letter at this port. So well aware of this have the mercantile community become, that during the last two years no "Inland Produce Transit Certificates" have been made use of at all, the merchant or his agent preferring to pay the additional tax sooner than run the risk of having his tea stopped en route to this place, as it almost certainly would be if covered only by a Transit Certificate, for the inspection of which the Chinese officer at the barrier it is passing is to derive no emolument whatsoever. I am informed by a gentleman who has been for many years engaged in trade at this place, that during the last two seasons the export trade has been a losing one to most of those engaged in it, the high prices demanded for the leaf at the place of production not only precluding any profit, but in many instances entailing serious losses on the foreign shipper.

To Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the United States, there has been a large falling off in the export of tea. This has been in some measure compensated for by the rapidly increasing demands for tea in the Australian colonies, which are almost entirely dependent on Foo-chow for their supply. The state of political affairs in America has lessened the consumption of tea in that country during the past year to one-third. I am confident, however, that if a moderate reduction in the scale of local dues could be effected, the trade, not only in opium, but in every description of imports, such as cotton piece goods, &c., which is now almost at a standstill, would revive rapidly, while the operation of the Transit Certificate system, if it could be enforced, would certainly do a great deal towards ameliorating the trade in produce exported.

(Signed)

A. R. HEWLETT.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1866.

OSAKA.

C'est le premier pas qui compte would seem to be the axiom which presented itself to the mind of Sir HARRY PARKES when he assumed the control of our legation in Japan. His long and thoroughly practical experience among the wily Chinese had taught him to believe that no half-measures would avail either with the Celestials or their insular neighbours, and that a slow, dilatory, and over-cautious advance towards any much-desired object would, in that Ultima Thule of Oriental perversity, be almost sure to defeat its own ends. Whether Sir HARRY PARKES was incited to great deeds by an unusual manifestation of energy on the part of the Home Government, or whether, not having the fear of the Circumlocution office before his eyes, he threw off the trammels of red tape with which it is usual to fetter our representatives in distant lands, and acted on his own responsibility, the result is alike satisfactory. Osaka is to be opened; the treaty is ratified; and in the QUEEN'S Speech, delivered at the opening of Parliament, Her MAJESTY expresses "entire satisfaction" at the great ability displayed by her Minister in these negotiations.

With regard to the benefit likely to accrue to foreign trade from the opening of Osaka, opinions seem to be much at variance; a majority of the local firms appear to be by no means sanguine of any good results, but this feeling probably arises from an indisposition to incur the inevitable expense of establishing branches there, which at first may not compensate for the additional outlay they will entail. At the first opening of the three original ports, enormous profits were made by those who were fortunate enough to bring into Japan articles of merchandise hitherto unknown to its people, and to procure for exportation the gold then so cheap and plentiful among them. But now, full supplies of all descriptions of goods suitable to the country are imported and distributed through the length and breadth of its islands; while the precious metals have long since found their natural level, and ceased to be a source of profit in any way to the mercantile classes. It is therefore certain that no such tempting advantages await the first settlers at Hiogo as those which rewarded the early adventurers at the other ports. On the other hand, although no exceptionally brilliant results may follow the opening of Osaka, we are not inclined to believe that it will in any appreciable degree detract from the value of our settlements at Yokohama or Nagasaki. As regards silk, nearly all the most important districts lie East and North of Yedo, and Yokohama is the natural port of shipment for their produce; while Nagasaki lies in the midst of fertile tea and wax-producing provinces. The subject, moreover, deserves to be argued on a more liberal basis than that of individual or purely mercantile interests; the establishment of Osaka as a Treaty port will bring us into closer contact with the people of Japan, and stimulate those powerful Princes whose rich and extensive territories surround the Inland Sea, to cultivate foreign intercourse and open up the vast resources of their domains.

THE HONG KONG GARRISON.

It is satisfactory to find that a large share of public attention has been attracted by the disgraceful facts lately made known regarding the sickness and mortality which have all but ex-

terminated the unfortunate battalions of the 9th and 12th Regiments. For years China has been marked as the most unhealthy of all foreign stations both for naval and land forces; and Hong Kong especially has acquired a most unenviable notoriety in this respect, which, although lately modified by a short and transitory improvement, will now attach to it with greater force than ever. There seems little doubt that the frightful waste of human life which has recently occurred there is the result of an act not only of false economy, but of mean and unworthy parsimony on the part of the War-office. Regiment after regiment of English soldiers has been decimated by the fatal diseases incidental to a prolonged residence in that unhealthy island, while the Sepoy regiments employed in China during the last war bore up well under all the vicissitudes of its climate, and although engaged in active warfare, suffered comparatively little loss. And yet the only inference to be deduced from these two simple facts—an inference so obvious to even the meanest comprehension—has been deliberately ignored by Government. Intent upon a "penny wise, pound foolish" policy, the War-office preferred risking this terrible sacrifice of life—which long experience plainly told them must certainly ensue—to incurring the slight extra expense of garrisoning the place with native troops. The employment of even one native battalion would, it seems, have entitled the whole garrison to the Indian scale of pay and allowances; an advantage which, considering the enervating nature of the climate and the notoriously expensive character of the station, need hardly have been grudged them; but economy was the order of the day. An attempt was made in 1865 to carry on the garrison with European troops only; a "revised scale" of pay and allowances was adopted; Mr. GLADSTONE'S budget showed a few hundreds more of surplus; and—our brave soldiers, their wives and little ones, perished by hundreds. The evil of this injurious policy is aggravated by the fact that the colony has been saddled with a "military tax" for the support of its garrison to the tune of £20,000 per annum. If this sum must be extorted from the colonists, surely it is not unreasonable to demand a garrison composed of troops able to withstand the climate, and likely to be efficient in case of its services being required. We hope, however, to hear before long some confirmation of the belief expressed in our article of the 26th December, that this tax would henceforward be applied to a more appropriate purpose, namely, the suppression of piracy on the coast. In the meanwhile we trust that Colonel NORTH'S motion in the House of Commons will lead to such a strong expression of public opinion as will deter even the strongest advocates of military economy from a repetition of the dangerous experiment which has just shown such fatal results.

THE STRAITS TRANSFER.

LORD STANLEY, it will be seen in our Parliamentary intelligence, has called upon Mr. Cardwell the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to give some explanation as to the tedious delay which has been experienced in the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the Government of India to that of the Colonies. For the past two years there has only been just one little difficulty to get over, but unfortunately when surmounted, the one little trouble was found to be hydra-headed. Now we have the admission by Mr. Cardwell that the question of the military defences was still the stumbling block. Having fully discussed this "block" last year, we do not go over the ground again for the benefit of our readers, but we may find it necessary to do so for the enlightenment of the officials concerned. The session is yet very young, and we know that matters of graver importance must now engage the attention of the Ministry, and we therefore "bide our time" for a more convenient opportunity. Of course we have heard whisperings of certain turncoats at Singapore, but we do not from our own knowledge believe that has had any effect on the deliberations of the powers in Downing-street, and we still believe that the Bill will get through this session.

THE TRADE OF PENANG.

The subject of the Pepper duties is now one of the items of interest to be supplemented to the Dutch aggressions in Sumatra. The petition to the Foreign-office has been for some time in the hands of the Earl of Clarendon, the Foreign Minister, and we understand that a promise has been given to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion during the present session. Petitions from Penang and Singapore, on the subject

of a reduction of the pepper duties, have also been presented by Lord Stanley, and, considering the eminently practical tendencies of our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, we can scarcely doubt but that the prayer of the memorialists will be granted. The cost of the article laid down here is about 3d. per pound, while the duty is 6d. and 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Such an anomaly as this will surely be swept away in Mr. Gladstone's next Budget.

THE HONG KONG GAS COMPANY.

THE Hong Kong and China Gas Company, at a meeting on the 22nd inst., decided on granting additional borrowing powers to the directors to the extent of £5,000. The directors informed the shareholders that Mr. Whitty, the late manager, had by his neglect, through intoxication, retarded the progress of the company, but that the last reports from the local committee at Hong Kong gave a very satisfactory account of the new manager and of the demand for gas. The receipts this year might be estimated at £8,000, against an expenditure of £4,000 to £5,000. The shares in Hong Kong were saleable at £3 to £4 premium. The Chairman, Capt. Arrow, said that he could safely assure the shareholders that they had got a thoroughly good and profitable concern. The gas-fittings sent out from this country had realised a considerable profit. Extra retorts and other supplies were now in course of shipment. Mr. Walkinshaw, of Messrs. Turner and Co., who was present, in consequence of some remarks by shareholders, stated that his firm never undertook to be responsible for the management or erection of the gas-works, and he did not consider that his firm could be blamed for the *laches* of Mr. Whitty.

THE REPORT OF THE CEYLON MILITARY COMMISSION.

ALTHOUGH the precise boundary between colonial and Imperial interests will not always admit of clear definition, verging, as these do, at many points, one upon the other, there are certain broad and general principles which we have a right to claim shall be fully recognised and applied, whenever relative responsibility in apportioning the obligations pertaining to those interests is to be determined. In this view we cannot but express our own surprise at the conclusions come to in the Report of the Ceylon Military Commission now before us, both as to the fixed scale of military force it is recommended she should maintain—a scale far beyond her own requirements, and the further recommendation that she should garrison the purely naval harbour of Trincomalee, the troops stationed there being entirely cut off from all power of co-operation with other forces, and doing nothing in maintaining the general peace. On the other hand, Trincomalee is of inestimable value to Imperial interests, constituting a rendezvous for naval vessels, as a point of concentration from which they may be readily despatched to India, China, Japan, or any portion of the Eastern seas. No opinion in favour of the colony garrisoning Trincomalee could be elicited from civilians and even many of the Government agents, but the admission that the troops could be more cheaply rationed there, and which simply related to the question of distribution, was, by an illogical sequence on the part of the War members, made to do service as evidence in favour of the permanent location of certain forces at that point. It is evident that if colonial troops can be spared for Trincomalee, the military force which the colony is called on to maintain for purely colonial purposes is too large. We thus find that out of the entire cost for military purposes in Ceylon, estimated at £200,000 per annum, the colony has to pay no less than £152,000, which, though considerably below the sum originally demanded of the colony and against which we emphatically protested, is yet too large a proportion in the grand total, considering how little Ceylon stands in need of this show of force on mere colonial account, and the value of the island to the British Government as the "key of India." The colonists, through the unanimous opinion of the Commission, is now committed to the garrisoning of all the leading coast defences; nor is its outlay, through the new arrangements made, arrested at the point of fixed contribution above indicated; the reduction of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment must involve a very considerable increase of pensions, and a still larger sum to be devoted to military buildings and fortifications; besides which the transfer to the local police of many of the civil duties performed by the troops must augment the current civil outlay. Whatever is thus unnecessarily spent, Ceylon loses in that most important of all immediate interests—the improvement of her communications. It is in the forwarding of her indus-

trial interests, and more especially the extension of agriculture, that her true strength lies, and whatever retards this aim affects seriously not only colonial but British interests. Even now, Mr. CARDWELL withholds the necessary authorisation for the disposal of the surplus in the colonial Treasury chest. Now that he has the report of the Military Commission he may act, and allow Ceylon to deal as it pleases with the unexpended balance, after deduction of the fixed contribution. After all, we trust that this will be the last effort on the part of the Home Government to encroach on colonial rights. The discussion of the question, both here and in Ceylon, has done good in inciting to a more watchful regard of the true interests of the colony; the time of misgovernment is, we trust, fast passing away. Under a more enlightened administration the development of Ceylon must proceed with accelerated speed, releasing herself from those trammels which have hitherto so greatly retarded her true energies.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S FLEET.

The company have ordered the *Mongolia* (now on a voyage to Alexandria) back to Southampton without the usual detour to Marseilles, in order to give her immediate despatch for India. The *Mongolia* is a new screw steamer, of 2,799 tons and 500-horse power; is fast, roomy for passengers, carries her ports well open, and will be a valuable addition to the Calcutta and Suez line.

The company have provided for the Bombay mail service by transferring the *Golconda* from the Calcutta to the Bombay line. This arrangement will necessitate the Calcutta steamers turning round at Suez for the present.

Two new steamers, the *Geelong* and *Avoca*, are fitting out on the Clyde, intended as a reinforcement for the company's Eastern lines; every exertion is being made to get the former ready for sailing by the end of March, and the latter in all May. The *Geelong* is 1,504 tons, 250-horse power. The *Avoca* 1,284 tons, 250-horse power.

The *Nippon*, 690 tons, 100-horse power, left Southampton for Bombay on the 16th inst. She is principally intended for cargo work, and ultimately to be placed on the local China or Japan lines.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, FEB. 16.

The fact that you mentioned our "new" Cabinet in your "Latest Intelligence," in the *London and China Express* of the 10th February, has, perhaps, given to your readers the conviction that I am a pessimist *pur-sang*, since I said in my last letter, "It will be very difficult for Mr. Fransen van de Putte to form a new Cabinet." Without doubt we had a set of Ministers, with the exception of the Department of Marine, with more celerity than was generally looked for, but the combination leaves much to be desired, except to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* and *Handelsblad*.

The Ministry is now constituted as follows:—

J. D. Fransen van de Putte	Colonies.
Mr. E. J. J. B. Cremers	Foreign Affairs.
W. J. Blanken	War and Interim Marine.
Mr. J. H. Geertsema, Czn.	Interior.
Mr. J. C. Picke	Justice.
Mr. P. P. van Bosse	Finance.

As to Mr. Van Bosse, his name as a statesman is well known. He has sat in several Cabinets, of every *genre*, and this gives some of the Liberal papers the conviction that he is not the right man in the right place in a Liberal Cabinet. But he is an intellectual and able financier, and perhaps he will be the best support of the Cabinet. As to Messrs. Geertsema and Picke, my opinion is not so favourable. The first, who was notary at Groningen, and for the last two years a member of Parliament, is said to be an able man; but he must discharge the duties of the most eminent leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Thorbecke, and it is feared he will fall beneath that task.

The Cabinet will soon have an opportunity to show its qualities, as Parliament will meet again on the 27th of February to proceed to business.

Much is said about the origin of the last crisis, and perhaps, therefore, the King gave his consent to publish the documents that were exchanged in reference to it. We must believe then, the real cause was the difference of opinion between Mr. Thorbecke and Mr. Van de Putte, about the introduction of the code penal in India.

Rear-Admiral Pels Rycken, it is said, will be our Minister of the War Department.

Dr. R. Labatto, honorary professor of the Polytechnic School at Delft, died some days ago.

Yesterday, a meeting was held in the Crystal Palace of Amsterdam to deliberate on the question of the rinderpest. About 300 persons were present. The following conclusions were unanimously approved:—That the *cordon sanitaire* is a necessity, but that it must be disallowed that beasts attacked within that line should be slaughtered; on the contrary, it is necessary that beyond that line attacked or suspected beasts must be killed. The meeting agreed further, that our law was not sufficient to extirpate the plague; that it is necessary that the Treasury should give compensation in full to those proprietors that lose their beasts, because private insurance companies are not able to meet the task. Within three weeks this meeting will re-assemble again.

The *Tyd* collected 163,000*l.* in behalf of the Pope; the lists are now closing.

The Peruvian man-of-war *Independencia* will leave our coast to-morrow in pursuance of a demand made on the commander of that ship. Latterly she was not watched by our man-of-war *Adolf Herzog van Nassau* because it was evident that war had not been declared between Spain and Peru.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—An important business was done before the auction of the Trading Company in private hands, and chiefly in Padang qualities. The following parcels were sold: 2725 b. Java, ex Edward Dellarie; 1,200 b. Padang, ex Caduceus; 2,150 b. Padang and 1,450 b. Java, ex Veritas; 3,410 b. Java, ex Zephir at 45*c.*; 2,387 b. Padang, ex Caduceus, at 45*c.*; 429 b. ex Ida Elizabeth, at 48*c.*; 2,900 b. Padang, ex Lady of the Lake, at 45*c.* Besides the following floating parcels were sold: 1,700 b. Java, ex Dageraad, and 2,000 b. ex Galilei at 44*c.* The 85,852 b. Java and Padang which were offered were all sold at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ above valuation. Good ord. 45*c.* to 46*c.*

TOBACCO (JAVA LEAVES).—The 2,936 bls. yesterday offered in auction were sold at very firm prices.

COTTON.—A moderate business doing.

SPICES.—There was a good demand for the outward ports, in consequence of the higher prices paid in the London market. A good business was done, at about 5*ct.* above the last prices. There was much inquiry for Nutmegs No. 1, and all which were offered were sold. Holders now decline to operate without an advance. The quotation for Nutmegs now is 81*c.* to 82*c.*; No. 3, 53*c.* to 54*c.* There was also much inquiry for Cloves No. 21,865, because there is no stock at the Trading Company, this quality is willingly paid with 27*c.* Mace without transactions. Cinnamon No. 3, no sales reported. Pepper 22*c.* to 22*c.* in the second hands.

BANCA TIN.—The market is dull; 2,000 slabs were sold at 53*½* *l.*; Billiton, 53*½*.

INDIGO.—The market is very firm, and again 13 *ch.* Java were sold at advanced prices. On the 19th 15 *ch.* Bengal will be sold by auction.

RICE.—Without stock, and consequently without transactions.

DRUGS.—Camphor (Raw China): With much demand at advancing prices. The transactions, however, were unimportant, because holders decline to operate. Cassia Vera, 374 b., ex Veritas, were sold at firm prices. Gum Benzoin, with a moderate business, prices are maintained. Gum Elasticum: The stock has much decreased; several parcels are sold floating; the market is very firm. Cutch, 2,250 kilo., ex Caduceus, were sold at firm prices; Vanilla, in auction, were sold 250 kilo.; Bourbon, from 2*½* *l.* to 9*½* *l.*; 50 kilo. Java, from 3*½* to 4*½* *l.*

MOTHER O' PEARL SHELLS.—103 pic. Macassar, imported ex Louisa, were sold at prices which are kept secret, but which are supposed to be very firm.

RATTANS.—In much demand at the lower prices.

HIDES.—Several parcels East Indian were sold by inscription at very high prices, viz.: 2,130 Padang Rinder, 2,000 E. I. ex Harvest Home, 2,200 Buffalo ex Wallaroo. The market closes very firm.

TEA.—The market is unaltered, in waiting for the auction of the parcels imported per Yeaverioq Bell, which, without any doubt, will be sold at very firm prices, because the quality is very fine. The Hydra, from Foo-Chow-Foo, bound for our port, arrived in the Channel with a cargo of 3,999 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests, 2,485 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests, 254 1-16th chests Congou, and 227 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests Souchow.

MONEY.—The discount market is rather easier; the Bank directors, however, did not alter the rate. In the open market large amounts may easily be had at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while at the Bank the lowest rate is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher. The latest return of the Bank was very favourable.

STOCK MARKET.—There was more activity than last week. Spanish with much inquiry at improved prices; Russian somewhat lower, in consequence of the rumour that a new loan is to be contracted with Hope and Co. Mexican and American bonds firm; Dutch dull. Two-and-Half per Cents., 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents., 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Four per Cents., 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Trading Company, 146 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rotterdam Bank, 103; Netherlands India Bank, 83; Maatsch. van Adm. en Cyfrentre, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CHANGE.—London, 3 mo., f.11.67; 2 mo., f.11.75; short, f.11.89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris, 3 mo., f.46.50; 2 mo., f.46.70; short, f.47.15; Hambro', 3 mo., f.34.90; 2 mo., f.35.10; short, f.35.30; Berlin, 3 mo., f.170.25; short, f.172.75; Bremen, 3 mo., f.189.40.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

From JAVA: Per Galilei, Messrs. L. E. Zeegers and A. D. R. van Kesteren; per Den Elshout, Mr. von Staedel and family; per Dageraad, Messrs. H. Stort and C. Hunnius; per Pudsey Dawson, the Driessen family, Miss Andrioli; per Patriarch Samhri, Mr. C. C. Schol and family; per Gerard Pieter Servatius, Mr. H. C. Boon.

ROTTERDAM, FEBRUARY 23.

The press is still engaged in discussing the question of the degree of statesmanlike qualification possessed by the new Members of the Cabinet. A brisk paper war has been waged between the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche* and *Amsterdamsche Courant*, but the result can be but of little importance, and it is better to wait for facts, which will exhibit themselves as soon as Parliament meets again, which will take place—as I told you in

my last—on the 27th inst. So much is certain, that some of the Liberal papers, who are perhaps over-afflicted at the loss of Thorbecke, attack the Cabinet with greater violence than even the *Dagblad*, the organ of the Opposition. It has caused a good deal of sensation that the first Cabinet Counsel was held with the King presiding. While Mr. Thorbecke was Premier, the King never took any part therein. Opinions differ on the meaning of this important fact. Some think that it proves the weakness of the Ministry; others see in it a proof that it is based on the strict principles of the constitution.

I need not say that the Parliamentary battle to be fought will have a decisive character for the Liberal element; that the conflict will be violent there is no doubt at all. Not only is the Colonial question on the order of the day, but the orthodox party (Mr. Groen, C.S.) seems to do all in its power to feed the fire.

The most important question now is, will Mr. Thorbecke be elected a member of Parliament? He has been brought forward at Groningen, as well as in Zutphen, but it is still doubtful if he will accept the nomination. I hope that he will do so, because Mr. Geertsema, who now fills his place, has given the assurance that Mr. Thorbecke will assist him in his important duties. The ex-Premier is the only man able to neutralise the attacks of the Opposition.

The candidates of the Opposition for the two open seats in the Second Chamber are Messrs. Quintus and Keuchenius—the latter well known in India as President of the Principal Court.

The cattle plague spreads itself more and more, notwithstanding the energetic measures of the Government. The last returns show the following results:—From the 4th to the 10th 1,798 head of cattle were attacked, of which 125 were killed. 372 died, and 330 recovered. Since the outbreak of the plague, 39,658 head were attacked, of which 13,152 died, 8,743 were killed, and 15,297 recovered.

Some years ago beetroot sugar manufacturers were very few here, but it now seems that this branch of industry has taken a wonderful start. Three companies have been established during the past week, with the purpose of erecting manufactories of the kind. Agriculturists are invited by the press to cultivate the root now that they have lost their cattle. The cultivation gives in general better financial results than that of corn, &c.

An important meeting has taken place at this port, to debate the question if it be desirable to abolish sworn brokerships, and to leave every man at liberty to act in that capacity. The motion has taken such hold that it is probable everything will be done to make this branch of trade free.

The subscription in behalf of the Pope rose to an amount of 180,000*l.*, and the lists are now closed.

The beautiful collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. de Kat, of Dordrecht, amongst which are many by Ary Scheffer, will be sold by auction in the month of March next.

Two young ladies, the *Mlles.* Delepierre, from France, have made their appearance as violists. As they are yet but of the age of 10 and 14 years, and in consequence were of too *jeune* a date to have won fame, they were received at first with a good deal of indifference; but after a time everyone was convinced that their abilities surpassed those of the Milanollos and Fernis. I believe that they will pay a visit to your metropolis.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—There is no change in the market, and the sales include 2000 b. Java ex Henrietta Gerardiina Susanna at 43*c.* and 1192 b. African ex Africa at 39*c.*

knowledge of that intricate language. No wonder the Austrians,—themselves good linguists, as all civil *employes* of the Government have to pass examinations in the ten languages spoken in the different provinces of the empire—should feel proud of the successful manner in which this young man acquitted himself at his examination, whom they facetiously have named “the Bohemian Mezzofanti,” in allusion to the late Cardinal of that name celebrated as the greatest modern linguist. This Mr. Scherzel is said to read, write, and speak correctly upwards of thirty different languages, and is moreover a self-taught genius. It is not yet decided whether he will get the appointment of interpreter or not.

At St. Petersburg some interesting accounts have been received of the quantity of gold obtained by private enterprise in the district beyond Lake Baikal in Eastern Siberia. There are two such establishments situated respectively 120 and 130 wersts north of Nertschinsk, and employing together 1,300 persons, who consumed 1,500 head of cattle and 20,000 poops of corn. For this, however, they obtained 1,280 lbs. of gold, of which 680 lbs. was in the establishment of M. Kulikow and 600 lbs. in that of M. Butschin. These gentlemen are making arrangements to engage a much larger staff of workmen for the ensuing campaign, and, to induce strong and healthy persons to come forward, offer to pay them one-half of their wages for the season in advance. There is a third private gold-washing belonging to a M. Buiwitsch, who employs about 200 workmen, the locality being 60 wersts southward of Nertschinsk.

SPICES.—The market remains very firm; for Nutmegs No. 2, 1865, there is much inquiry, and nothing may be had under 76c.; No. 1, 80c., with a trifling quantity disposable. Cloves, No. 2, 1865, with much demand, but holders ask too high prices, and therefore there were no transactions. Mace dull. Pepper without stock in the first hand.

TEA.—The cargo ex Yeavinger Bell was sold on the 21st, only 98 lots were bought in. The auction went off as follows:—

909/12 chests fine Kaisow Congo sold at	110 to 118c.
177/4 " " " " " "	120 " 123c.
101/12 " finest " " " " "	142 " 143c.
2994/4 " " " " " "	130 " 180c.
1530/12 " superfine " " " " "	135 " 181c.
1701/4 " " " " " "	139 " 180c.
587/4 " finest " " " " "	130 " 146c.
312/12 " " " " " "	125 " 127c.
72/4 " extra superfine Souchon " " "	224 " 227c.
84/4 " superfine " " " " "	233 " 238c.
158/4 " finest " " " " "	201 " 213c.
127/4 " superfine flowery Pecco, " " "	219 " 243c.
70/4 " finest " " " " "	160 " 166c.

The prices paid are in average 5c. under valuation. The parcels Java Tea, ex Kortenaar, were sold as follows:—10/4 chests Congo sold at 97c., 215/4 chests Souchon sold at 126 to 129c., 176/12 chests Pecco sold at 179 to 186c.

DRUGS.—Camphor very firm, and with several transactions at higher prices; raw Japan is paid with 78c. Cassia Vera: The 600 piculs arrived per Lady of the Lake are offered, but still unsold.

RATTANS.—2100 bundles, ex Lady of the Lake, were sold at unaltered prices.

HIDES.—The market is still unaltered, but firm. The sales included 2000 Java Reindeer, which are paid with the very high price of 60c.

INDIGO.—The market remained in a favourable condition, and closed very firm in consequence of the position of the London market. Holders decline to operate without an advance, and by this reason only 40 chests were sold.

BANCA TIX.—The market is very dull, and some transactions are made at 53½ to 53f.

SUGAR (RAW).—The market is very inactive, only 2500 kr. Java, Nos. 12 to 15, were sold at 1½ under November.

ARRACK.—The market is somewhat more animated; 60 casks ex de Schelde, and 25/1 and 10/2 casks ex Anna Forster were sold at firm prices.

SILK.—The Trading Company announced an auction on the 8th of March, on which will be offered 344 bales raw Japan Silk.

TOBACCO.—In the auction of parcels of Java leaves, which was held to-day, the following marks were sold:—740 bags G P in average a 32 1-5th c., 257 bags S P, C H D at 40 1-5th c., 41 bags C L, D D, at 10½c. The market closes firm, the stock is not very important, and a great deal of it is to be offered in the forthcoming sales in March.

MONEY MARKET.—In consequence of the fact that the Netherlands Bank lowered its rate of discount and fixed it upon 6 proc. for bills and 6½ proc. for acceptances, the Stock Exchange was more active than during the last week. Large business, however, is not done yet, but prices are generally firm. Money may be had in the open market at Bank rate:—Dutch 2½ per cents., 61½; 3 per cents., 71½; 4 per cents., 95½; Trading Company, 146½; Central Railway Company (oblig.), 123; Actions do., 30; Rotterdam Bank, 104; Java Bank, 140; Company Exploration of State Railways, 92; Dutch Rhenish Company (shares) 107½.

CHANGE.—London: 3 mo., f.11.68; 2 mo., f.11.76; short, f.11.89. Paris: 3 mo., f.46.50; 2 mo., f.46.70; short, f.47.20. Antwerp: 3 mo., f.46.50; 2 mo., short, f.47.10. Hambro': 3 mo., f.34.87½; 2 mo., f.35.05; short, f.35.20. Bremen: 3 mo., f.189.40. St. Petersburg: 3 mo., f.144.

SHIPPING.—ARRIVALS.—Feb. 16, at Texel, from Batavia: Eudora; from Banjoewangie: Anna. 18, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Madura. 19, from Batavia: Twee Cornelissen.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 19, from Hellevoet, for Japan: Duodecimo. 20, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia: Maria Anna, Lammina Elizabeth, Noord-Brabant, Henriette Elizabeth Susanna; for Samarang: Christina Maria; from Texel, for Padang: Henriette; for Batavia: Jacoba Christina, Tagal, Stad Assen; for Japan: Gloria; for Macassar: Ystroom; for Sourabaya: Sindbad. 21, from Texel, for Batavia: Guede Verwachting.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

From JAVA: Per Madura, Mr. C. F. Nelissen and family; G. J. Grashuis.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

For JAVA: Per Jacoba Christina, Mr. van Zyp and family, Mr. J. M. H. G. Theunissen, Mr. C. H. Buelhouwer, Miss C. M. D. Hoen; per Tagal, Messrs. L. Rogge, A. Grevel, J. Bingt, Arnold and family; per Stad Assen, Messrs. P. L. le Comte, Fritz, Breguet, Katwyk and family, Miss C. D. Buddingh; per Sindbad, Messrs. H. Kropveld and family, A. Sperhake and family, P. de Graaff, F. J. H. Duverge, J. C. Romswinkel, E. A. de Braconier, Kannegieter, Woesthoff and family; per Lammina Elizabeth, Mr. W. H. Heytman and family, Miss H. J. Visscher, Mr. Visscher, G. Tinkhof, Messrs. J. and H. Tinkhof, Miss P. van Gelderen, Miss R. M. Biesmeyer and family; per Maria Anna, Miss Fahnholtz, C. M. and A. M. Kleykamp; per Guede Verwachting, Mrs. Blattenman and family.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, &c.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, FEB. 14.

With reference to the alarming increase of piracy in the Chinese waters, the Consular and Trade Department of the Danish Foreign-office has published the following warning and advice:—"Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy at Copenhagen has called the attention of the Royal Danish Government to the

urgent necessity of measures being taken by all the maritime States in common for the suppression of piracy, which has, of late, been increasing to an alarming extent in the China seas, and communicates the fact that all the vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company employed in those waters are now armed with a gun able to fire shells, and are also provided with a sufficient number of rifles and muskets. As it appears that the Chinese pirates have a great dread of shells, a rifled gun of that description, light, and easily moved from one part of the deck to another, is recommended as the best weapon of defence for this purpose."

During the year 1865 the number of vessels that arrived at St. Petersburg (Cronstadt) was 2,022, of which only 97 were under the Russian flag, the remainder belonging to seventeen other nations, among them being 1,068 British. The number of vessels that sailed during the same year was 1,967; nine Russian and six English vessels sailed from Cronstadt to the Amoor, and one Russian to the Russian-American colonies, all with cargoes of Russian produce.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The tone of the market is firmer, as large orders had to be executed. The finer qualities are most in request, but inferior command more attention. Sales of the week, 14,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw calm, and only small purchases for pressing requirements. Very little was done in refined. In both there is no improvement in prices.

RICE.—Business confined to consumptive demand, without alteration in values.

SPICES.—The transactions have been few and unimportant. No Cassia Lignia arrived by the *Pathfinder*, which has tended to strengthen that market.

TEA.—Some hundred chests of Souchong, Pecco, and gunpowder have been sold this week at full prices both for shipment and local consumption.

SPELTEN.—A further improvement has taken place, and the following sales were effected:

500 centners	in loco	at 15 marks 12 sch.
8,000 "	Spring delivery	15 " 10 "
1,500 "	in loco	15 " 13 "
3,000 "	Spring delivery	15 " 12 "
3,000 "	"	15 " 13 "
1,000 "	"	15 " 14 "

The price now demanded is 16 marks, but as yet no business has been done at that figure.

The money market is easier, and discount has declined to 4 per cent.

HAMBURG, FEB. 23.

I am enabled to confirm all that I wrote you the other day about the Austrian expedition to the Far East. The *Schwarzenberg* has already returned to Pola to be thoroughly overhauled previous to her circumnavigating voyage; the *Archduke Frederick* has just left Kiel, where she has been wintering, and proceeded to Bremerhaven at the mouth of the Weser, where she will go into a dry dock for examination (there being no such accommodation at Kiel) before returning to the Mediterranean. In consideration of the shattered finances of Austria, the expedition will be fitted out with a due regard to economy, and as the two vessels are both in commission and the officers and crews on full pay, Government intends to ask for a grant of only 200,000 florins as the extra expense in this year. In the meantime the authorities are engaged in drawing up a list of presents for the Emperor of Japan, among which one of the principal objects will be an album containing water-colour paintings of the numerous industrial establishments in the Austrian dominions. The cover of the album will be of ebony inlaid with silver and lapis lazuli, and ornamented with coats of arms in enamel and gold. There will also be a rich assortment of warlike arms both offensive and defensive, and above all things specimens of Bohemian and Venetian glass manufactures.

Whilst on this subject I may here state that amongst the shoals of young men who have volunteered and are most anxious to take part in the expedition is one of the name of Wilhelm Scherzel, a native of Beraun, in Bohemia, who has studied law as his profession and lately been admitted to practice as a lawyer of Prague. This young man has, however, such an extraordinary talent for languages that though only twenty-three years of age, he is perfect master, not only of all the European tongues and dialects, but many of the Asiatic ones, including Chinese, Japanese and the Malay, which would render his services particularly useful to the expedition as interpreter. Last week he underwent a voluntary examination at Prague, which was attended by Count Lazansky, the Stattholder of Bohemia, and to which all the professors of languages at the University of Prague, and other linguists from all parts of the empire, were invited, and a numerous public admitted. To the universal astonishment of all present, in whatever language he was addressed he answered with the fluency and correctness of a native, and has thus substantiated his claim to take part in the expedition. An English lady was present who has spent many years in the East, and speaks the Malay as easy as her mother tongue, conversed freely with him in that language, and assured the gentlemen examiners that she was perfectly astonished at his intimate

Other parties are "prospecting" on the banks of the Schilka and the Amoor, the confluence of those two rivers being known to abound in gold. Owing to the want of snow this winter the land communication is much impeded, and provisions consequently have become much enhanced in price. Rye flour fetches 1½ roubles per pood, butcher's meat 1 rouble 40 copecks, and butter 7 roubles; firewood costs 2½ roubles per fathom, and the same price is paid for a small cartful of hay. Fresh fish are no longer to be had, and salted omules of the Selenga cost 10 copecks each.

A letter from Kiachta in the *Russian Invalide* gives the following account of the trade there with the Chinese:—"Russian woollen cloth is now much preferred in China to the English and Belgian, for a piece of English cloth containing 30 arskines is considerably lighter than a piece of Russian containing only 25 arskines, which shows that the latter has more consistency and is closer woven. It is more particularly the cloth made at Moscow that is most preferred by the Chinese. The tea trade is active, and our merchants now travel long distances into the interior of China to purchase the article direct of the producers. Kiachta has lately been visited by numerous photographers, who have one and all done a good stroke of business with the Chinese, who are enthusiasts and pay any sum for their portraits. Some of these artists are said to have realised 5,000 roubles in this way, and are now making arrangements for penetrating into the Amoor country in the summer in order to take a series of photographs of the most striking features of that interesting but little known district."

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—A continued and increasing demand has given a further firmness to the market, which was still more improved by the favourable result of the Dutch sales and the Rio telegrams. Sales 22,500 bags.

SUGAR.—In the raw market there was more inclination to buy, as importers have again moderated their demands by full 8 Sch. Bco. per centner. The prices of refined are rather in favour of purchasers. The sales amounted to 35,000 loaves of Hamburg Melis and raffinades for the execution of foreign orders.

RICE.—The business done was trifling, and previous values could with difficulty be supported.

SPICES.—Ginger underwent a slight improvement, and more attention is paid to mace and nutmegs. Pepper is also in better favour. In Cassia Lignea no alteration.

TEA.—Sales continue to be made to a moderate extent, and full prices are easily realised. Considerable direct supplies are expected to arrive shortly by the Asia, Florentin, Aldebaran, Johann Christoph, Woitzlava, and New Ed, which will tend to improve the assortment in this market, stocks being greatly reduced by the uninterrupted deliveries during the winter in consequence of the absence of frost.

SPELTER.—A good deal of business has been done at improved prices, and the market is in a favourable condition. Since last mail the following transactions are reported:—

2,000 centners	..	Spring delivery	..	15 marks	12 sch.
2,000 "	..	do.	..	15 "	14 "
1,000 "	..	loco	..	16 "	—
1,000 "	..	CGH, loco	..	16 "	3 "
500 "	..	BH, loco	..	16 "	4 "
2,000 "	..	WH, loco	..	16 "	4 "
2,500 "	..	Spring delivery	..	15 "	15 "
3,000 "	..	do.	..	16 "	—
3,000 "	..	do.	..	16 "	4 "
1,000 "	..	loco	..	16 "	5 "
1,000 "	..	Spring delivery	..	16 "	1 "

Sellers now demand 16.3 for spring delivery, and 16.6 loco.

DISCOUNT 3½ per cent. Money more abundant.

SHIPPING.—Sailed: Feb. 17, Peiho, to Nicolayefsk; 19, Manila II., to Shanghai; 20, Jessen, to Nicolayefsk.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRITISH TROOPS AT HONG KONG AND KOWLOON.

(Feb. 13.) Col. NORTH moved for a return, showing the accommodation for the troops of all arms at Hong Kong and Kowloon at the time of the arrival of the 2nd battalion 9th Regiment and 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, specifying the nature of the accommodation and number of cubic feet allowed per man; also for returns of the mean annual strength, total annual sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the troops of each arm, officers and men, at Hong Kong, up to the year 1855; and of the number of deaths annually on the voyage to England of the troops invalided, in a tabular form, giving the date, corps, mean annual strength, number of sick, deaths, invalided, and died on the passage to England. Agreed to.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(22nd.) Lord STANLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was intended to transfer the Straits Settlements from the Indian to the Colonial Department, or whether that project had been definitively abandoned.—Mr. CARDWELL said that the project had not been definitively abandoned, but the Government had not been able to settle the conditions on which it was to be carried out. The question of military defence was still under the consideration of the War Department, and, until that had been settled, the question of the charge upon the Imperial Exchequer could not be determined.

THE DUTY ON PEPPER.

(15.) Lord STANLEY presented a petition from the Singapore and Penang Chambers of Commerce in favour of a reduction in the duty on pepper.

FORTIFICATIONS AND BARRACKS AT HONG KONG.

(21st.) Colonel NORTH moved for a detailed statement of all moneys expended upon fortifications, military storehouses and buildings, and upon barracks at Hong Kong and Kowloon, and of moneys paid for hire of godowns or other temporary buildings from 1861 to 1865, both years inclusive.—Agreed to.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR TO-NIGHT.

LORD STANLEY—To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether

his attention has been called to statements made in *The London and China Telegraph* of the 5th inst. in reference to the exchange question in Japan; and to ask him to produce a copy of the report made by Mr. Arbuthnot, of the Treasury, on the operation of the present system of appropriating the profits arising out of the exchange; and whether any sums had been carried to the credit of the public accounts, out of the profit arising from the difference between the current value of the Japanese Ichibou and the rate at which it is supplied to the naval, military, and civil services.

Naval and Military.

The Gresham, Capt. Brayley, lately arrived from Hong Kong, has been engaged to convey the reinforcements to Hong Kong, consisting of about 150 men and six officers.

The approaching departure of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, is looked forward to with much regret, not only by the Government officials and employer, but more particularly by the inhabitants of the port, with whom the gallant admiral is exceedingly popular. Sir Michael has, since he took command at Portsmouth, gained the respect of all classes; he has mingled with the people by joining in their civic banquets, and his presence has, at almost every charitable meeting connected with the service or the town, done much to promote the weal of the various admirable institutions of which the seaport boasts. Sir Michael has been a warm friend of the Royal Sailors' Home, the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School, and Female Orphan Home, of the Hospital Penitentiary, and other benevolent establishments. In acknowledgment of Sir Michael's worth, and in appreciation of his character as a public officer, the corporation have passed an appropriate resolution.

By a letter received from Her Majesty's ship *Orontes* at Hong Kong, it appears that ship arrived there on the 27th of December, 88 days from England, with the naval reliefs for the ships in China; all well. The *Orontes* had fine weather on the passage out. She was rather overcrowded, no less than 1,150 souls having left England on board. As soon as the Admiral arrived at Hong Kong the *Orontes* was to commence distributing the ships' crews, receiving in return time-expired men and invalids. She was to leave for England about the end of January, calling at all the ports on the way. She may be expected here towards the end of April. A rumour that several men had been flogged on board the *Orontes* turns out to be utterly unfounded.

The *Salamis* despatch vessel, noticed in our last, left Portsmouth, on the 12th inst. calling at Devonport to embark mails for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa, at which ports she is to call.

Monetary and Commercial.

The East Indian Railway Company have announced a new issue of capital to the extent of £1,000,000. A loan is announced by the Oriental Bank Corporation, as agents for the New South Wales Government. The amount is £700,000, in 5 per cent. debentures, redeemable within the next ten years, part of the money being required to pay for railway and other works, and £300,000 to replace a sum paid off in December last.

Seventy guineas has been paid on the B. and B. Company's steamer *Nerbudda*, bound to Bombay from Liverpool last November.

The China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company will hold their annual meeting on the 5th March.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Asiatic Banking Corporation is convened for the 7th of March, to consider a proposed increase in the number of directors.

The case of Montgomery Martin and others *versus* the Bank of Hindustan has been heard before the Lords Justices of Appeal, but the decision is reserved.

The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles, with a capital of £1,600,000, has been launched by the Credit Foncier, the Agra and Masterman's Bank, and the National Bank. The company have a fine field of operations, and, with the vast increase of trade at Marseilles, the improvements proposed are much desired. There will be good property to represent the outlay, and 10 per cent. is guaranteed for the first two years.

Mr. F. W. Lamarchand, lately of the Mercantile Bank, has arranged to proceed to Ceylon in about two months as Manager of the Bank of Hindustan.

A dividend of 9d. in the pound has been announced on the estate of Halliday, Fox, and Co. It appears that the original estimate of 20s.—which at the time we doubted—is not at all likely to be realised. The most correct estimate will be found to be about one-tenth of that.

The meeting of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), fixed to take place this day, is for the purpose of adopting a provisional arrangement entered into by the board of directors for the amalgamation of this bank with the National Bank of India (Limited), on the basis that the shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation shall receive shares of the amalgamated bank on an

equality with the shareholders of the National Bank of India, to the extent of the assets of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation. The National Bank of India has a considerable amount of deposits, a paid-up capital of about £500,000, which is intact, and the shares are at a premium in the Indian markets. The dividend paid last year was £6 per cent.

A trial of some commercial importance has just taken place at Marseilles. The Messageries Impériales Company of France has been condemned by the Tribunal of Commerce to pay the large sum of 500,000f. (£20,000) to the owner of a quantity of silk which was damaged by the bursting of the tube of a boiler in the steamer *Peluse*.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *China*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—in gold to Galle, £5,000; to Madras, £4,362. In silver, to Alexandria, £815; to Madras, £40,002; to Calcutta, £20,000; to Singapore, £4,900; to Hong Kong, £28,465; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,946; to Shanghai, £153. Total—in gold, £9,362; in silver, £96,281.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Prices Jan. 26.
20	Asiatic Bank Corporation, new shares	£10	19 to 21	20 to 22
50	Agra and Masterman's	25	55 to 56	54 to 56
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	24 to 25	22½ to 23½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	47 to 49	45 to 47
20	Commercial of India and the East	All	27 to 28	27 to 29
20	Eastern Exchange	5	1½ to 1½ dis.	1½ to 1½ dis.
50	London Joint Stock	15	47 to 49	47 to 49
100	London and Westminster	20	95 to 97	95 to 97
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	52 to 54	50 to 52
60	Union of London	15	53½ to 54½	51 to 52½
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	18 to 20	17 to 19
100	Do. Issued at 2 pm.	25	18 to 20	17 to 19
100	Do. New	25	17½ to 19½	17 to 19
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	10	44 to 45 dis.	44 to 45 dis.
25	Bank of Egypt	All	30 to 32½	32 to 34
100	Bank of London	60	136 to 139	145 to 150
20	Land Mortgage Bank of India	4	4 to 4 pm.	part to 4 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4½	3 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	70 to 72	70 to 72
50	Do. New	35	15 to 17 pm.	15 to 17 pm.
20	China Steamship & Labuan Coal Co	9	7½ to 8½ dis.	7 to 8 dis.
5	Bombay Gas	All	5½ to 5½	5½ to 5½
10	Hong Kong Gas	All	1½ to 1½ pm.	1½ to 2 pm.
5	Singapore Gas	5	—	—
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	13	4½ to 5½ dis.	4½ to 5½ dis.
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	All	17½ to 18½	17 to 18
5	Oriental Gas	All	5½ to 5½	5½ to 5½
10	O. Inland Steam	All	1 to 2	1 to 2
100	West India Steam Company	60	115 to 120	107 to 110
—	Ceylon Deb., Nov. 1865, 6 per cent.	100	102 to 104	101 to 103
—	Do. 1875	100	106 to 108	106 to 108
20	Ceylon Company	7	22 to 24 pm.	2 to 3 pm.
20	Do. A shares	2	4 to 4½ pm.	4 to 4½ pm.
10	Ceylon Coffee Estates Co.	10	10½	—
20	International Finance Society	5	4 to 4½ pm.	4 to 4½ pm.
20	General Credit & Finance Company	4	4 to 4½ pm.	4 to 4½ pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	6	1½ to 1½ dis.	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Société Financière d'Égypte	10	5 to 4 dis.	5 to 4 dis.
10	Upper Assam Tea	4½	4 dis. to 4½ pm.	par to 1 pm.
10	Do.	All	10 to 12	12 to 14
50	Overend, Gurney, and Co.	15	4½ to 4½ pm.	5 to 5 pm.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Buyers are rather holding back. Quotations are—Grey Shirtings 7 lbs., 14s. 6d. to 15s.; 8½ lbs., 17s. 6d. to 18s. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16-24, at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; Maddapollams, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; Long Cloths, 17s. to 16s. 6d.; T-cloths, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.; White Spot Shirtings, 19s. 6d. to 19s.; White Brocade ditto, 19s. 9d. to 19s. 3d.; White Damasks, 35s. 3d. nominal.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight business has been limited, the demand from the country continuing small, whilst there has not been much doing for export. Deliveries have also been affected by an absurd report as to some further probable reduction of duty, which has now been set at rest by a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The arrivals have been numerous and the samples freely shown, but importers in many cases are holding for more than the trade are disposed to give, and thus but a moderate proportion has been sold at prices which for the fair to medium kinds show a slight decline. The dusty and broken leaf kinds of congou have met with a ready sale, but prices show a decline of about ½d. to ¾d. per lb. Fair to good common have been in moderate demand at fully previous prices. Fair flavoury kinds, of old import, show no alteration. Those of recent arrival have not been so much in request, and the few sales made show a decline of about 1d. per lb.; the better sorts have met with rather more attention at former prices; fine to finest remain much as before, with a limited amount of sales. Common to fair black-leaf kinds, of old import, continue dull of sale at former prices, those of recent arrival have been sold from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., but they are not in much request. The better kinds above 1s. 8d. per lb. remain very firm, the quantity of these out of recent ships being very small. In fine to finest there have been a few taken for export. The new-made Canton kinds have not been so readily taken. In common to fair Oolongs business has been small; fine to finest have been sold at very extreme prices for export. Souchongs have been sold on lower terms. In Flowery Pekoes business remains dull. In Scented Teas the sales made show a considerable decline, especially in fair to

good Canton-made Orange Pekoes, the reduction being fully 2d. to 3d. per lb. Capers have also sold about 1d. per lb. lower. Foo-Chow Teas also show a further decline of 1d. per lb. In Uncoloured Japans business has been to a fair extent, there being a moderate demand for export, and prices have recovered about 1d. per lb. In Green Teas there has been a good business done, the demand for export and home consumption together having been sufficient to take off the great bulk of the recent arrivals at very full prices, especially for the better kinds of Young Hyson. Gunpowders have sold steadily at rather better prices. Hysons show no alteration. Canton-made Teas remain dull at the late decline. The public sales of the 20th instant comprised 11,208 packages China Tea, of which 9,631 packages were sold, the whole being offered without reserve.

SILK.—With reference to the silk sales, Messrs. Durant and Co. report as follows:—The periodical public sales are concluded. The quantity offered was 1,400 bales Bengal, 4,000 bales China, 700 bales Japan, and 1,500 bales Canton silk. The whole was allowed to pass without biddings, and the actual business done is even less than usual. In the general market we have a continuation of the inactivity and indisposition to purchase which has existed more or less during the last three months; hence, with the exception of one or two forced sales, transactions are of the most limited character. The deliveries have fallen back to the scale of December. The Circular of Messrs. Jacob, Hogg and Co. states: No improvement has taken place in the silk market since last mail; business has been on the most limited scale, and prices have exhibited a drooping tendency. The public sales which took place on the 21st and 22nd instant produced no result; but the decline in the Bank rate to 7 per cent., with every prospect of a further reduction to 6 per cent., encourages the hope that we may have more business before long,—and importers generally, looking at the extreme cost of Silk in China and Japan, and the small quantity coming forward, show little disposition to force sales at the moment. Deliveries from 1st to 23rd inclusive:—China, 2,311 bales; Japan, 495; total, 2,806 bales.

CHINA.		Usual Imports	
		s. d.	s. d.
CHINA:—Tsatiee, No. 1 & 2	...	31 0	to 32 6
" No. 3 & 4	...	30 0	to 30 6
" Hangchow	...	26 0	to 28 0
Yuefa and Hainin, No. 1 & 2...	...	28 6	to 30 0
" No. 3 & 4...	...	35 0	to 28 0
Taysam, No. 1 & 2	...	26 6	to 28 0
" No. 3 & 4	...	19 0	to 35 6
Long Reel	...	19 6	to 34 0
Skein	...	22 6	to 23 0
Canton	...	21 0	to 25 0
JAPAN:—Mitsui & Sinchow, No. 1 & 2	...	33 6	to 36 0
" No. 3 & 4	...	30 0	to 32 0
Ida, Bricks, No. 1 & 2	...	27 0	to 32 0
" No. 3 & 4	...	25 0	to 27 0
Sodai, No. 1 & 2	...	27 0	to 31 0
" No. 3 & Inf.	...	26 0	to 27 0

COTTON.—The London market was dull and drooping during the whole of last week, with only a moderate amount of business doing; Tinnivelly, being in most request, has only declined ¼d. per lb. During the week there were sales of 2,250 bales Tinnivelly at 14d. to 15½d. for middling fair to good; and sales to arrive of 390 bales at 15d. January to November, guaranteed good fair, closing at 14½d. for December. The total stock of cotton in London on the 22nd Feb. was 66,082 bales, against 137,558 last year; in Liverpool, on the 23rd, 418,680 bales, against 577,660 in 1865. The cotton afloat on the 6th January from Ceylon and Tuticorin was—To London, 22,039 bales; and to Liverpool 2,347. At Liverpool the demand has been fair throughout the week, but has been freely met by holders, and, under the influence of advices from America, of increased receipts and fall in prices, some decline has been submitted to from last week's quotations; but the reduction of the Bank rate to 7 per cent. has tended to promote a steadier feeling at the close of the market. East India descriptions continue comparatively neglected, but, owing to the limited supply, prices have only partially declined ¼d. per lb. for fair qualities, and ½d. per lb. for middling fair. The following are the official quotations:—Fair Orleans, 20½d.; middling, 18½d.; fair Mobile, 19½d.; middling, 18½d.; Uplands, 19½d.; middling, 18½d.

SUGAR.—Increasing firmness has been apparent since our last report, and prices of current home-trade descriptions are on the average 6d. per cent. above those of the 23rd. Of foreign, the only parcel brought to auction consisted of 2,247 bags Clayed Manila, part superior quality, which sold at relatively moderate prices, dry fine brown and yellow 32s. to 33s., fair to good brown 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. common (8s. 2d. duty) at 30s. 3d. By private contract, about 15,000 bags Muscovade Manila have been sold at 27s. 6d.; and 3,700 bags Clayed at 30s. 3d. to 31s.

COFFEE.—The Market for Colonial sorts has become quiet, and prices in several instances have somewhat receded. At public sale 514 casks, 150 barrels and bags Plantation were disposed of at a decline of about 6d. per cwt., fine ord. to low middling 76s. to 81s. 240 casks, 450 bags Native were partially taken at previous rates, good ordinary 68s. to 68s. 6d., superior 73s. to 73s. 6d. Of 1316 bags Singapore, the sound part was bought in, the damaged (800 bags) selling at from 40s. to 51s. At public sale on Friday the 23rd, 180 casks, 260 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, comprised a small portion bright qualities of the new crop, which went off readily at full rates, small 81s. 6d. to 83s., middling 88s. to 91s., fine 96s. 6d. to 102s., the rest, common sorts, was principally bought in; as also 70 casks, 188 bags Native; and 195 bags Singapore.

RICE.—Rather more steadiness is apparent in this market, and the limited business done shows somewhat firmer prices. Including some parcels late last week, the sales are 12,000 bags—Bassein at 11s.; Rangoon, 11s. 3d.; good Nakrenzie, 11s.; and old, 10s. 3d. Considerable transactions are supposed to have taken place for arrival, but particulars are not given. 810 bags Arracan, at public sale, were withdrawn.

CARDAMOMS are about 3d. per lb. dearer: 12 cases Malabar at auction retired; and of 113 bags Madras, three-fourths sold at 4s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. for middling to fine Aleppy, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. middling long and rather lean, and 3d. to 1s. low, husks, &c.

CAMPOR is 2s. 6d. per cwt. dearer, in consequence of the continuance of inquiry, and good business has again been done up to £6 5s. per cwt. for Japan, and £6 2s. 6d. China.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Firm, 400 cases at auction mostly sold at 95s. to

100s. per cwt. for good 3rd to 1st pile. No auctions. Buds: Nothing of interest doing.

CINNAMON (CEYLON).—We quote 1st sort 2s. to 2s. 10d. per lb.; superior, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; 2nd, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; 3rd, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.; 4th and Jungle, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; limited business at auction and privately, upon the currency of the recent quarterly sales.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—This market has been very quiet, with most limited business. Ceylon and Ceylon had each receded 10s. per ton, but recently have become a little more firm: 49 casks Ceylon, 531 casks Sydney, and 19 casks Zanzibar at auction.

DRUGS.—Cubeb: Nothing of any importance doing. Dragon's Blood: Firm; 15 cases at auction, mostly sold at £6 10s. at £7 10s. per cwt. for middling to fair lump. Galangal Root: Cheaper, owing to abundance; and 2,062 bags at auction, mostly sold at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt. for good. Rhubarb: Has sold irregularly, but without involving any change in quotations. 176 chests recently arrived sold at auction at 9s. 8d. per lb. for good flat and round mixed; 5s. 10d. to 8s. 7d. middling to fair flat; 5s. 9d. to 8s. 4d. round; and 4s. 1d. to 5s. wormy. 38 chests odds and ends retired.

GUMS.—Benjamin: Steady; and of 134 cases Sumatra at auction half sold at £12 to £12 10s. per cwt. for 2nd quality, and £6 10s. middling third. Damar: Continues steady; but of 149 cases at auction a few only sold at 59s. per cwt. for very good picked. Gamboge: Very scarce, and considerably dearer, a single case of good pipe having sold at auction at £20 per cwt.

GUTTA PERCHA.—Quiet; of 30 baskets and 11 tons at auction a small portion only sold at 7d. per lb. for reboiled.

HEMP (MANILA).—Quiet, at the quotation of £43 to £46 per ton; no auctions held, and not any business of consequence doing privately.

HORNS.—Buffalo: Very firm; 45 tons Madras at auction sold at 38s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. for 2 to 2½ lbs. average; and 27s. 6d. to 32s. for 1½ to 1½ lb. Deer: Also very firm; 5 tons Madras, and 4 tons Ceylon at auction sold at 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. per cwt. for 1½ to 1½ lb.; and 50s. to 50s. 6d. for 2 lbs.

INDIA RUBBER.—Has become very quiet in consequence of the great reduction in Para; and 123 packages Singapore, 54 baskets Penang, and 145 baskets Assam, at auction, were all retired.

JAPAN WAX.—Firm, and 694 boxes sold at auction at 78s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to very good saucers.

OILS.—Aniseed: Speculation has gone on, and large business has been done on the spot up to 9s. 9d. per lb. and for arrival 10s., but the market has latterly become flat at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 7d. Cassia is again dearer; business, chiefly speculative, having been done up to 8s. 5d. per lb. on the spot, and 8s. 7½d. for arrival, and the market is still strong. Cinnamon: Firm, of 3 cases at auction, two sold at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per oz. for fair. Citronelle is the turn cheaper; of 134 cases at auction, one-third sold at 3½d. to 4d. per oz.; 28 cases "Winter's" sold at 4½d. to 5d. Lemon Grass: Dearer; of 4 cases at auction, three sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per oz., and of 9 cases "Winter's" two sold at 1s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Black: Is again dearer; large business done privately in Sumatra and Penang up to 3½d. per lb. for the former, and 3 5-16d. the latter. 3799 bags Singapore at auction sold at 3½d. to 3½d., and 4496 bags Penang mostly sold at and after the sales at 3½d. to 3½d. White: Is ½d. per lb. dearer, with active demand; 119 bags Singapore, and 56 bags Penang at auction sold at 6½d. to 6½d. per lb. for fair to good.

SPICES.—Cloves: Steady; auctions confined to 40 bags Zanzibar sold at 3½d. per lb. for middling. 1380 pockets Stalks mostly sold at 2½d. Mace: Considerably dearer; 19 cases Penang, and 5 casks Batavia at auction sold at 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. per lb. for middling palish; and 1s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. very inferior to good reddish; and equally great prices obtained privately. Nutmegs: Have further risen 2d. to 3d. per lb., very large transactions accompanying the advance; of 105 cases Penang and 17 casks Dutch at auction, three-fourths at 2s. 11d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for middling to fine bold, and 1s. 2d. to 2s. 5d. ordinary small to fine medium. The market continues very strong.

SAGO.—Rather easier; of 1206 boxes at auction a few only sold at 20s. per cwt. for fair small. Flour: Nothing of any consequence doing.

TAPIOCA.—43 bags good white Penang realised 4d., and 1189 bags middling to good Flour found buyers at 1½d. to 2½d. per lb.

TERRA JAPONICA.—Cutch Pegue: Continues steady; 550 bags at auction sold at 33s. per cwt. for good. Gambier: Has improved a little; no auctions held; moderate transactions have taken place at 21s. 6d. per cwt. for fair block, and 28s. cubes.

TIN (BANCA AND STRAITS).—Rates have fluctuated about £2 per ton, and operations have been large; quotations are now £1 under those of our last, viz.:—Banca, £86 to £88; Straits, £85 to £87.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Blacklead: Steady; and of 694 barrels at auction three-fourths sold at 15s. 3d. per cwt. for fair lump, and 8s. 3d. to 9s. 9d. for dust. Ebony-wood: Firm; 20 tons Ceylon at auction sold at £9 10s. to £9 17s. 6d. per ton. Galls: Very flat; Turkey lower; of 511 bags at auction only 5 bags sold at £7 10s. per cwt.; China quiet; 545 boxes retired; Japan steady; 394 boxes sold at 60s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. for fair to very good. Musk: Has gone back 2s. to 3s. per oz., and 90 caddies Tonquin at auction sold at 26s. to 34s. per oz. for good to fine picked; 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. ordinary to middling; and 19s. to 19s. 6d. picking. Rattans: Flat and lower; 26,765 bundles Singapore at auction sold at 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 100. Sapanwood: Very quiet; 50 tons Manila, and 6 tons Siam at auction, all retired. Mother-of-Pearl Shells: Scarce; no auctions, Manila dearer; small sales at 130s. per cwt. Soy: Quiet; 34 casks at auction retired. Star Aniseeds: Rather lower; of 146 boxes at auction, one-third sold at £7 5s. per cwt. for good. Sticklac, Siam: Flat; 294 cases at auction, all retired. Tortoiseshell: A case of Penang sold at auction at full value, 15s. per lb.; 2 cases Manila retired much above present worth. Vermilion: Scarce and dear; 9 boxes from Hamburg at auction retired at 3s. 9d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7 to £7. 5s.; nail rod, £8. 10s. to £9; hoops, £9. 15s. to £10; sheets, single,

£10. 10s. to £10. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. 10s. to £9. 15s.; rails, £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s. to £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £101 to £103 per ton; yellow metal 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

TIN.—£93 to £95 for block; £94 to £96 for common bars. Tin plates best charcoal, I.C. 34s. to 35s.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, W.B., £22. 5s. to £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 5s.; sheet, £22. 5s. to £22. 10s.; spelter, £24. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £30; quicksilver, £7. 15s. to £8.

The following is from the Circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—The Metal Market has been very quiet since our monthly circular. The speculation in Scotch Pig Iron continues, and notwithstanding the steady increase in the stock the price has been maintained. Copper: Raw Copper continues firm, but there are scarcely any orders for manufactured. Tin: On the 6th inst. the English Smelters reduced their price £2 per ton. Foreign also fell, and was sold as low as Banca £86, Straits £85, but it recovered a little, and is firm at our quotations. Tin Plates are very firm. Lead is quiet. Spelter firm at quotations.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 1st January by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£3,355
Foo-chow-Foo	—	£2,416
Amoy	—	—
Hong Kong	—	£60,380
Singapore	£1,600	£16,300
Penang	—	—
Yokohama	—	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—
Foo-chow-Foo	—	—
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	—
To Saigon	—	—
To Batavia	—	—
To Hong Kong	—	£26,000
To Shanghai	—	£20,768
To Yokohama	—	£1,520

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloon	3 16 0 to 3 17
United States Gold Coin	3 16 4
Silver in Bars	0 5 1
Mexican Dollars	0 4 1½

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Feb. 6	Zephir.	Ostrum.	Batavia	Off the Start.
—	Daguerre	Dunker	Do.	Off Seely.
—	Rowena	Bilton	Singapore	Deal.
Jan. 23	Ocean Rover	Wilcomb	Manila	Boston.
Feb. 6	Minnie	Black	Hong Kong	London.
—	Herard	Storey	Macao	Do.
—	Liberator	Robertson	Colombo	Do.
—	Elshout	Akerman	Batavia	Texel.
—	Galilee	Mey	Do.	Do.
—	Franklin	Schwarzje	Samarang	Do.
—	Pudsey Dawson	Keller	Passaricang	Brouwershaven.
—	Edward	Husband	Colombo	London.
—	Castile	Halberstadt	Manila	Queensdown.
—	Friton	Lindstrom	Penang	New York.
—	Gloucestershire	Tombinson	Sourabaya	Martenes.
Jan. 18	Alda	Straumann	Manila	Liverpool.
—	Warrior	Paize	Macao	St. Thomas.
—	Nereus	Plinten	Bassein	Do.
—	Patriarch Sanbiri	Lion	Java	Brouwershaven.
—	Ardencraig	Harrison	Bonjowangie	Do.
—	Caractacus	Murray	Colombo	London.
—	Armstrong	—	Foo-chow-Foo	Do.
—	India	Eckdahl	Manila	Queensdown.
—	Maria Veronica	Schol	Indranapure	Bremen.
—	Ger. Gervatius	Wamsteker	Batavia	Texel.
—	Joan	Laseur	Do.	Do.
—	Majestic	Cunning	Do.	Brouwershaven.
—	Brouwershaven	Huizer	Probingo	Do.
—	Banion	—	Palang	Zienksee.
Feb. 11	Henrietta Maria	Tjebbes	China	Deal.
—	Matheran	Henry	Batavia	Texel.
—	Eersteeling	Bagehus	Do.	Falmouth.
—	Krim, a d. Lek	Rotmans	Do.	Brouwershaven.
—	Yaratilla	Donough	Patigian	Do.
—	St. Andrews Castle	Marbau	Manila	Deal.
—	Tameline	Hughes	Shanghai	London.
—	Sparkier	—	China	Deal.
—	Anna	Rockman	Singapore	Clyde.
—	Queen of the Ocean	Elliston	Batavia	Off Vlie.
—	Glengarn	Garrick	Shanghai.	London.
—	Almura	Grose	Do.	Do.
—	Lord Clyde	—	Manila	Falmouth.
—	Sea Sprite	Hatfield	Shanghai	Crookhaven.
—	Madura	Verbrugg	Colombo	Edinburgh.
—	Twice Cornudasen	Kreye	Batavia	Off Dungeness.
—	Eudora	Barker	Java	Do.
—	Vincent de Paul	Gachet	Batavia	Texel.
—	Hampton Court	Crawford	Saigon	London.
—	Viola	—	Bangkok	Off the Start.
—	Petronella	Leicher	Rangoon	Off Queensdown.
—	Meita	Cameron	Batavia	Off Plymouth.
—	Esperanza	Hallengren	Manila	New York.
—	Zoe	Cochrane	Singapore	Falmouth.
—	—	—	China	Deal.
—	—	—	Singapore	Falmouth.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Feb. 8	Calder	Clarkson	Hong Kong	Sunderland.
9	Isles of the South	Davidson	Yokohama	London.
9	Aristo	York	Newport & Hg. Kong	Do
9	Pauline	Thornley	Shanghai	Cardiff.
9	Handy Cast	Barrett	Singapore	Bromelaw.
10	Westminster	Bovey	Shanghai	London.
Jan. 2	Frey Ventos	Castagnolo	China	Callao.
12	Aurora	Linscott	Macao	Do.
Feb. 12	Edith Balford	Mitchell	Shanghai	Cardiff.
13	Golden Hind	Davis	Hong Kong	Liverpool.
13	Statesman	Pendleton	Shanghai	Clyde.
13	Runnymede	Owens	Hong Kong	Sunderland.
13	Eagle	Cuthbert	Do.	Liverpool.
13	Peter Lundberg (s.s.)		Batavia	Whitehaven.
13	J. R. Worcester	Brown	Shanghai	Lanulsh.
13	Andrea	Scott	Cardiff & Shanghai	London.
13	Hollander		Batavia	Shields.
13	Pyehow	Mathers	River Amoor	Sunderland.
13	Matland	Coulson	Hong Kong	Do.
13	Mary Nicholson	Freebody	Hong Kong & Canton	London.
13	Eastern Star	Kirkaldy	Singapore	Do.
13	Favourite	Horpe	Hong Kong	Liverpool.
13	John Paul	Carrie	Shanghai	Do.
13	Mauritius	Holst	Singapore	Cowes.
13	Frances Milly	Guntton	Ceylon	Do.
13	Viscata		Hong Kong	Swansea.
13	Peter Lundberg (s.s.)		Batavia	Milford.
13	Golden Hind	West	Hong Kong	Holyhead.
13	Addison	Soan	Do.	Liverpool.
13	Duc de Malakoff	Cormier	Galle	Do.
13	Chingrove	Armstrong	Shanghai	Queenstown.
13	Verena	Hudson	Galle	Sunderland.
13	Gaunelle Alice	Lancelot	Do.	Liverpool.
13	Eulalia	Brewer	Hong Kong	Do.
13	Aladmir		Manila	Do.
13	Earl of Chester	Nancollis	Singapore	Do.
Jan. 16	Andulon	Pecher	Galle	Rio Janeiro.
Feb. 17	John Ball	Harris	Shanghai	Cardiff.
17	Isaure	Davidson	Manila	Do.
17	Chasze	Shewau	Yokohama & Nagasaki	London.
17	Severn	Shiell	Newport & Shanghai	Do.
17	War Spirit	Hutchings	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Do.
17	Joven Thomas	Campus	Hong Kong	Newport.
17	West Wind	Hemford	Shanghai	Cardiff.
17	Bolivia	Skelly	Singapore	Liverpool.
17	Frederica	Smith	Singapore & Penang	London.
17	China	Smith	Newport & Yokohama	Do.
Jan. 31	Johanne and Emile	Seubert	Batavia	New York.
Feb. 2	Benefactor	Berry	Hong Kong	Do.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Lorton, Eleanor, Minnie. For Shanghai: Fi Wan, Dunkeld, Helen Nicholson, Polmaise, Dartmouth, Aurora Australis. For Hong Kong: Kelso. For Hong Kong and Canton: Scawfell, Melbrek, Ellen Rodger, Hotspur, Art Union, Gresham, Yaratilda, Banian. For Singapore: St. Andrew's Castle, Florence Nightingale. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Peter Rohland. For Colombo: Whinell, Blue Jacket, Neville, Liberator. For Simon's Bay and Trincomalee: Brothers.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Recife. For China: Acapulco Corrientes. For Shanghai: Vigil. For Hong Kong and Canton: Veronica. For Singapore: Henry Ellis, Chili, Eastfield, Patriot King. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Dagmar. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Triton. For Batavia and Singapore: Ribbleton. For Manila: Espana. For Galle: Simoon, Susan Pardew, Queen of England. For Ceylon: Gancho.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Betty. For Colombo: Swanley.

SPOKEN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Saigon to Toulon, Dec. 28, 9 S., 12 W.
CHALLENGER, London to Japan, Jan. 13, 1 N., 23 W.
INDIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 18, 21 S., 35 W.
NELSON, Manila to London, Dec. 14, 30 S., 39 E.
TASMAN, Bali to Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1 N., 22 W.
ISLAND QUEEN, for Hong Kong, Jan. 3, 12 N., 27 W.
JULIA MATHILDA, Hamburg to Siam, Jan. 2, 4 N., 24 W.
GEO. DOUTHWAITE, Shields to Galle, Oct. 30, 31 S., 29 W.
LOCHNAGAR, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Sept. 21, 7 N., 26 W.
MADEIRA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, 17 N., 26 W.
LORD MACAULAY, Foochow to London, Nov. 5, 12 N., 112 E.
QUEEN OF THE OCEAN, Shanghai to London, Nov. 11, 5 N., 107 E.
ESPERANZA, Foochow to London, Nov. 18, 4 S., 107 E.
ARETA, Foochow to London, Nov. 22, 7 S., 105 E.
JACOBUS, Java to Rotterdam, Jan. 9, 5 S., 18 W.
QUARTET, Amsterdam to Batavia, Jan. 21, 4 N., 26 W.
ESPERANZA, Foochow to London, Jan. 5 (?), 9 S., 13 W.
WASTON (?), Buenos Ayres to Batavia, Dec. 7, 44 S., 11 E.
ARDA (?), Foochow to London, Dec. 26, 35 S., 19 E.
MAGNET, Penang to Boston, Jan. 11, 34 S., 13 E.
ABEL TASMAN, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1 N., 22 W.
BENCLEUGH, Newport to Singapore, Jan. 16, 2 N., 23 W.
CHARLOTTE, Bordeaux to Singapore, Nov. 9, lat. 40, lon. 43.
OCEANUS, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 27, 32 S., 24 W.
MONARCHY, Cardiff to Shanghai, Nov. 5, 38 S., 9 W.
HER MAJESTY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Oct. 18, 14 S., 32 W.
RESOLUTE, New York to Shanghai, Oct. 24, lat. 41, lon. 10.
ALAVEZA, Liverpool to Manila, Jan. 13, 1 S., 28 W.
JEANNETTE and CORNELIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 11, 3 N., 22 W.
MARY SETON, Clyde to Singapore, Nov. 30, off New Amsterdam.
PALESTINE, London to Ceylon, Jan. 8, 3 N., 21 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The recent arrivals have somewhat over-stocked the loading berths for China, but in consequence of the more favourable state of the Money Market, rates in outward freights are still well supported. Our quotations below show some slight change in coal freights, and rates are getting easy.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 40s. to 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: The same. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. to 55s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Ceylon: 40s. weight, 20s. measurement.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per Keel. For Batavia: £26. 10s. For Hong Kong: £48. For Galle: £40. For Singapore: £42. For Shanghai: £60. From Newport, Cardiff or Swansea, per ton. For Hong Kong: £2. 5s. to £2s. 7s. 6d. For Manila: 35s. to 40s. For Galle: £1. 18s. For Singapore: £1. 15s. For Shanghai: £2. 16s.

The Admiralty have engaged freight in the Yaratilda for the conveyance of 23 tons naval stores, 11 masts, and 50 small spars, 43 tons naval timber, 88 tons (heavy), and 26 tons (light) naval common, 12 tons sails, 3 tons bricks, 54 tons cordage, and 1 ton combustibles, from the River Thames to Hong Kong; and have also accepted the Gresham for the conveyance of troops to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The Blair Athol, from Shields for Galle, which put into the Downs Jan. 29, has been supplied with an anchor and 120 fathoms of chain in lieu of other lost.

The Patriarch Samhiri, Lion, from Banjoewangie, which arrived at Brouwershaven, Feb. 9, had experienced a gale from N.N.E., during which she sustained damage to hull, sails, and rigging, and, through the shifting of her cargo, became leaky.

The Estafette, Oeples, from Batavia, which arrived at Texel, Feb. 10, had experienced a heavy gale Jan. 23, during which she lost some of her sails and bulwarks, and was compelled to throw overboard a great quantity of cargo.

The Dunmail, from London for Hong Kong, has been supplied with an anchor and chain, to replace others lost off Margate.

The Celebes, Teppern, from Shields to Batavia, which put into Cowes, Feb. 10, had lost her sails and part of bulwarks, and has been ordered into harbour for repairs.

The Elshout, Akkerman, from Batavia, which arrived at Texel, Feb. 8, reports that whilst off the harbour she was struck by heavy seas, which filled the cabin with water and washed a man overboard.

The Neeuwan, Pot, arrived at Dordrecht, from Batavia, owing to the lowness of the water, took the ground, and the weather being stormy at the time, the Johan ran into her and carried away part of her bulwarks.

The Boldon Lawn, from London, for Colombo, has put back, having been in collision in the river.

The Dageraad, Duinker, which arrived at Brouwershaven, Feb. 8 from Batavia, had lost both anchors in the roads, and has sailed for Dykwater; assistance has been sent to her.

The Eudora, Barker, arrived at Texel from Batavia Feb. 16, with loss of sails.

The St. Helena, Pille, from Samarang for Rotterdam, which put into Simon's Bay Dec. 2, with foremast sprung, &c., was ready to repair on Jan. 13. About 392 bags of coffee and 18 chests of indigo, damaged, had been sold.

The Pietro Marconi, from New York for Hong Kong, was burnt in lat. 49 S., 62 E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. HELENA.—The mail steamship Roman, which arrived at Plymouth February 15, brings Messrs. Solomon and Moss's Shipping List to January 23. The Yaratilda, 71 days from Macao, for London, touched at St. Helena, 4th Jan.; the Nelson, 96 days from Manila, for London, 11th; the Ensign, 74 days from Shanghai, for London, 13th; the Mantred, 97 days from Foo-chow-Foo, for London, 15th; the Lord Macaulay, 77 days from Foo-chow-Foo, for London, the Simon Hobley, 82 days from Japan, for London, and the St. Dunstan, 86 days from Foo-chow-Foo, for London, 16th; the Selena Jane, 73 days from Hong Kong, for Hamburg, and the Zodiac, 35 days from Batavia, for Falmouth, 17th; the Areta, 163 days from Foo-chow-Foo and 61 days from Batavia, for London, 17th; the Setuan, 86 days from Manila, for Cadiz, the Annie Archbell, 70 days from Macao, for London, and the Patna, 81 days from Shanghai, for Liverpool, 18th; the Alexandrina, 74 days from Foo-chow-Foo, for London, 21st; the Wynaud, 50 days from Ceylon, for London, 22nd; and the Mandarin, 75 days from Amoy, for New York, 23rd.

OFF ASCENSION.—Dec. 29, from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam, Lady Alice.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 15, from Hong Kong, Constance.

At MAURITIUS.—Dec. 28, from Yokohama, Bessie Stanton, Cole.

At MAURITIUS.—Jan. 14, from Singapore, Madras, Wupper.

Several bales have been saved from the Singapore, which was wrecked at Formby Jan. 9, on her voyage from Liverpool to Singapore.

THE NEW CLIPPER "JOHN R. WORCESTER."—The ship John R. Worcester, launched last month from the building-yard of the Marine Investment Company on the Clyde, sailed for Shanghai on the 12th inst. She is a composite ship of iron and teak, of 950 tons, builder's measurement. Her model is an improvement on the lines of the Fiery Cross. Altogether the John R. Worcester is a splendid vessel of the clipper class, so built and equipped by her enterprising owner, after whom she has been named as to be a promising competitor for the prize which the lucrative China trade so liberally offers. She is commanded by Captain W. Brown, so favourably known in the Australian trade by his many rapid voyages in the clippers Ocean Chief and Golden City. The progress of the John R. Worcester will be watched with considerable interest; and it is hoped that before long she may have an opportunity of testing her excellent qualities in a race with her celebrated rival sisters, the Fiery Cross and Serica. This vessel, we believe, goes to the address of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED),
 IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED), AND THE NATIONAL BANK,
 WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL OF THE
IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,600,000, IN 80,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

Deposit on Application £1 per Share, on Allotment £4 per Share.

IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT MORE THAN £5 PER SHARE WILL BE REQUIRED IN ADDITION,

Interest at the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum will be paid for the first Two years, for which Interest Warrants, payable half-yearly, will be attached to the Share Certificates. After the Two years the profit income on re-sales of Land already effected, and profit on further sales will be applicable for distribution as dividend or bonus.

Directors.

ALBERT GRANT, Esq., M.P. } Directors of the Credit Foncier
 WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., } and Mobilier of England (Li-
 EDWARD WARNER, Esq., M.P., } mited).
 Col. JAMES HOLLAND, } Directors of the Agra and Mas-
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 HARVEY LEWIS, Esq., M.P., } Bank.
 Captain ARROW, Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

E. W. EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the General Irrigation Company of France (Limited).
 J. W. LARKING, Esq., Director of the Egyptian Trading Company (Limited).
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 M. SEVERIN ABBATUCCI, Deputy and Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris.
 COMTE D'AYGUESVIVES, Chamberlain to the Emperor and Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
 M. F. PAGANELLI, 15, Place de la Madeleine, Paris.

Bankers.

The AGRA and MASTERMAN'S BANK (Limited), London and Paris. | The NATIONAL BANK, London, and its Branches in Ireland.
 The NATIONAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL (Limited), Liverpool.

Solicitors.

Messrs. NEWBON, EVANS, and Co., 28, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, Essex-street, Strand, and Lombard House, George-yard.

Brokers.

Messrs. MULLENS, MARSHALL, & DANIELL, 3, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Messrs. HILL, FAWCETT, and HILL, 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Messrs. LAURENCE, SON, and PEARCE, 7, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Engineer-in-Chief—Monsieur PAUL BORDE, Marseilles (Member of the Conseil General).

Secretary (pro tem.)—ALFRED LOWE, Esq.

Temporary Offices—17 and 18, Cornhill.

The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (which has been nearly twelve months in course of organisation) is established with a view of purchasing and acquiring land and property in the important city of Marseilles, the re-sale of the same, and the acquisition of concessions and privileges connected with the development and improvements of the City and Port. In furtherance of these objects, and after a long and careful investigation, various properties have been purchased in the best portions of the city, and where the progress of the improvements gives assurance of profitable results.

The properties which the Company have acquired are as follows:—

1. The Joliette Property, comprising about 2,244,000 square feet of building land, exclusive of streets.
2. The Rue Impériale Property, consisting of about 98,000 square feet.
3. The Catalans Property, consisting of the Hotel, the Imperial Club, baths, houses, and building plots, in all about 2,800,000 square feet.
4. The Prado Property, consisting of building plots of about 246,000 square feet.

It will be seen, on reference to the map, that the Company's purchases comprise the lands to the north of the town as well as those to the south, with a large extent of seaboard, making a total of about 4,900,000 square feet.

Marseilles, both in population and wealth the first maritime city in France, contains a dense population of more than 300,000 souls. During the past year 18,000 vessels, with a tonnage of upwards of 3,000,000 tons, entered and left the harbour. Marseilles commands the commerce of the Mediterranean, engrosses nearly the whole trade with Algeria, and is the packet station for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, the Messageries Impériales, and other steam packet companies trading with all parts of the world. It possesses commodious docks and warehouses, and, by railways, is in direct communication with all parts of France.

The old harbour having been found inadequate for the rapidly expanding commerce of the place, the new harbour of La Joliette, covering an area of sixty-eight acres, was constructed, and is constantly crowded with shipping. It is surrounded by broad quays, with stately buildings on the north side, and a new town is rising rapidly in its immediate vicinity. Since 1860 three other basins have been constructed, named Du Lazaret, d'Arène, and Napoleon, which doubles the harbour accommodation of Marseilles.

It is well known that his Majesty the Emperor of the French takes deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Marseilles, and the Directors have strong reasons to believe that his Majesty's gracious and special protection may be depended upon to aid any enterprise having (like the present Company) the object of developing the resources of the city, and accordingly application is intended forthwith to be made by the Directors to obtain the valuable concession for razing the Fort St. Nicholas, and to make the new Catalans Port.

By the construction of the Rue Impériale, which is 80 feet wide, and lined by important buildings, a direct communication has been effected between the Rue Canebière, the Exchange, the Ancien Basin, or old harbour, and the new basins or docks above mentioned. This has caused the demolition of large blocks of houses, densely occupied, which circumstance, together with the previous deficiency of house accommodation, renders the construction of new buildings absolutely necessary for commercial and residential purposes, and causes an eager demand for vacant plots of building land.

In this quarter of the town, where the commercial requirements of the growing population are so great, the Company has secured about 57 acres of freehold building land, exclusive of streets, and this under exceptionally favourable circumstances, both as respects situation and terms of payment.

More than 98,000 square feet of this land are in the Rue Impériale—the finest street in Marseilles. The remainder is situated in the Quartier

de la Joliette, commencing at the Port of La Joliette, and extending the whole length of the Docks, the Basin d'Arène, the Port Napoleon, and terminating at the Basin Radoub. These lands are traversed by streets from 40 to 50 feet wide, in connection with the Rue Impériale, by the Boulevard Maritime, and are surrounded by an industrious and thriving population.

The land will be handed over to the Company completely levelled, with all the streets and footpaths paved, drainage complete, gas laid on, and provision made for the supply of water to the topmost stories.

As by the conditions of the treaty for the acquisition of the Joliette Estate, it is stipulated that six years should be given, by which time the Estate is to be covered with houses; the option is reserved to the Company for the same period, during which it may elect either to pay the purchase money in one sum, or to make an annual payment of equal instalments, extending over a period of thirty years, with a fixed rate of interest and Sinking Fund.

Before the treaty for this portion of the property was concluded, the purchasers secured the services of Professor Donaldson (late President of the Institute of British Architects) to personally investigate the operations in progress at Marseilles, and the character and value of the sites. A copy of his report accompanies the prospectus.

The Catalans Properties are in the immediate neighbourhood of the marine residence of the Emperor, and command a frontage to the sea of about a mile in length. They are admirably situated both for business premises and private villas.

Many first-class houses are already erected; a magnificent hotel (now open), having 140 rooms; and the Imperial Club (now in course of construction), of noble architectural elevation, surrounded with terrace and gardens, all laid out under the Government plan. There is an extensive bathing establishment, often frequented by more than 5,000 bathers daily.

This district will undergo a radical improvement when Fort St. Nicholas, which separates the Catalan property from the centre of the town, shall have been demolished, a new port constructed, and additional streets made, so as to render complete the facilities for communication between the old and new portions of the town.

The Municipality of the town of Marseilles engage, at their own expense, to lay down gas, make macadamised roads, and ensure a proper water supply for the houses.

There are in this quarter about four miles of streets from 40 to 50 feet in width, which have been recently opened and lighted with gas; and the Boulevard la Corderie (72 feet in width, and lately opened for traffic) forms a continuation of the splendid promenade of the Prado.

The district communicates with the Quai de Rive Neuve, the centre of the old port, and of the commerce of the town, by the Boulevard de l'Empereur. All these important facts furnish assurances of great success, and there can be no doubt that this portion of the Company's properties will be sold at a price which will yield a very large profit.

The Prado Lands are near the Southern Railway Station, in an admirable position, and well adapted for the establishment of warehouses, shops, &c.

With respect to the value and prospects of these properties, a report by Mr. P. Borde, the well-known engineer of Marseilles, accompanies this prospectus, giving ample details thereon.

The total amount of purchases is £8,325,163; of this sum £2,668,640 is payable by instalments spread over various dates, and extending in part to a period of fifty years, and only £566,523 in cash, on taking over the estates, caution money being lodged in the meantime for the due observance of the Company's engagements. It is, therefore, expected that with the aid of the Company's borrowing powers not more than £10 per share will be required on those shares not fully paid up on allotment. Thus, with a comparatively small amount of capital, the Shareholders have the advantage of profit derivable from dealing with a very large extent of property.

As evidence of the value of the purchases, the Directors have the satisfaction to announce that they have already concluded arrangements with an association of builders at Marseilles, to transfer to them one of the properties (the Joliette Property) at a profit of about £600,000, such property and profits to be paid for by annuities and sinking fund over a period of thirty years, with an obligation on the part of the contractors to deposit a sum of four millions of francs (£160,000) as caution money, at fixed periods (the first instalment of which was paid on the execution of the contract), and also to cover the property with buildings within a period of five years, at their own cost.

The Shareholders will have the benefit of this contract, and from October, 1867, will receive the income derivable from this contract, viz., the difference between the annuities to be paid and received by the Company, and this income, joined to the existing revenue from the Catalans estate, as well as to the anticipated profit on further sales during that period, will, it is estimated, not only enable the Directors to continue the payment of the interest at 10 per cent. per annum, but enable them to declare periodical bonuses on the capital called up.

As to the Catalan property, having regard to its important position, the command it has of the seaboard, the facilities it presents for construction of the new port, and its general adaptability for the formation of streets, shops, and private villas, a large and remunerative return may also be anticipated.

On reference to Mr. Borde's Report, it will be seen that when the various improvements which have been suggested have been completed, and the Catalan property fully developed, it is estimated to yield a gross profit of upwards of cent. per cent., and this within a period of three years, although the estimates have been based on the more extended period of five years, and that, when the Fort St. Nicholas is removed, and the new port completed, this profit will be trebled.

As the first payments of annuities and rent under the arrangements entered into with regard to the Joliette property do not commence until the 1st October, 1867, and become payable only in the subsequent half-year—viz., the 1st April, 1868, the Directors have decided to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for two years, from March, 1866, on the capital called up, and for which four interest warrants will be attached to the share certificates at the time of issue (which will be charged to land purchases account). After that date the revenue from the Joliette lands, the

rentals from the other properties, and profits on further sales, will be applicable for dividend or bonuses.

As some shareholders may prefer to pay up the shares in full, rather than have a larger number subject to calls, applications may be made for shares to be fully paid up on allotment. Four half-yearly interest warrants, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will likewise be attached to these share certificates. In the allotment of shares preference will be given to these applications, but the number so allotted will not exceed 30,000 shares, and the Directors reserve to themselves the right in their discretion only to allot 60,000 shares in all on the present allotment.

A portion of the shares will be allotted to applicants who are shareholders in

The Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).

The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).

The National Bank.

The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited);

To Applicants from Marseilles and Paris;

and the balance to the other portion of the general public.

Applications for shares may be made in the annexed form, which must be accompanied by the payment of £1 per share deposit, without which no application will be considered. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will, so far as required, be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid will be at once returned, without deduction.

Copies of the Architect's and Engineer's reports on the lands purchased, and a map, showing their position, accompany the prospectus, which, with forms of applications for shares, may be had of the Brokers and Solicitors; also of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), 85, Nicholas-lane; of the National Bank, Old Broad-street, London, and their branches; the National Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool; and of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited), 17 and 18, Cornhill.

COPY OF MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The name of the Company is "The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited)."

2. The registered office of the Company is to be in England.

3. The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(1.) The acquisition, by purchase, leasing, or otherwise, of land in and near the city of Marseilles, in the empire of France, and the improvement, by building or otherwise, of land so purchased or acquired.

(2.) The selling, leasing, transferring, or otherwise disposing or mortgaging of the lands, houses, and other buildings and works erected, executed, or otherwise acquired by the Company, in large or small portions or altogether, and either before or after the same shall have been improved by building or otherwise, and on such terms as the Company shall think fit.

(3.) The improvement of buildings already erected, either by adding to, enlarging, completing, or altering the same, or by substituting new houses and buildings.

(4.) The investing of the capital of the Company in building on, or otherwise improving, or adding to, the marketable value of lands from time to time acquired by the Company, and the making, maintaining, and using all such works as the Company may think necessary or expedient for any of the purposes of the Company.

(5.) The borrowing of money, and the issue of transferable or other bonds or mortgage debentures, or any other securities funded or based upon all or any of the real or personal assets or credit of the Company.

(6.) The transacting and doing of all such matters and things as shall be conducive or incidental to the above objects, or any of them, including the applying for and obtaining the incorporation of the Company in France.

4. The liability of the members is limited.

5. The capital of the Company is £1,600,000, divided into 80,000 shares of £20 each.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be Paid up by Instalments.

(To be left with the Bankers.)

No. _____
To the Directors of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited).
Gentlemen,—Having paid to your credit with _____ Bank, the sum of £ _____, being the deposit of £1 per share on _____ shares in the above Company, I request that you will allot me _____ shares of £20 each in the "Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited)," and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay the calls thereon; and I agree to become a member of the Company, and request you to place my name on the register of members, in respect of the shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address in full _____

Profession _____

Usual signature _____

Date _____ 1866.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

For Shares to be Fully Paid up on Allotment.

(To be left with the Bankers.)

No. _____
To the Directors of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited).
Gentlemen,—Having paid to your credit with _____ Bank, the sum of £ _____, being the deposit of £1 per share on _____ shares in the above Company, I request that you will allot me _____ shares of £20 each in the "Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited)," and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay the balance, £19 per share thereon; and I agree to become a member of the Company, and request you to place my name on the register of members, in respect of the shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address in full _____

Profession _____

Usual signature _____

Date _____ 1866.

* Insert Bankers' names.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and COM-MANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for **REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS**, and for **CLEANING and PAINTING** Iron and Steam Ships. Their large Granite Dock, 286 feet long on the blocks, is in complete working order, and at average spring tides can take vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of material for Dockyard use. The premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, Brass Foundry, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of vessel's stores, &c., when requiring to discharge them. Amoy, March, 1865.

THE BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY'S NEW DOCK.

This magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen, and the attention of Shipowners, Agents, and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for **REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS**, which no other Dock in the East can offer. The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public. The dimensions and depth of water being:—

Length ... (To be extended.) ... 800 feet.
Breadth 100 ..
Depth of water 15 ..

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River, with a spacious Jetty on each side, where vessels of any size may lay at any state of the tides; to lift Masts, Boilers, &c., with powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of great power, insuring despatch in all states of the tides.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, &c.

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years' experience in the different branches.

The workmen are the best picked men from Hong Kong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the great advantages this Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost.

A Steam Saw Mill is also in connection with the Dock, to insure despatch in work.

The Keel Blocks are four feet in height, and can be taken out or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships having to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the Repairs of Wooden or Iron Ships, the Building of New Ships, Steamboats, &c., or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for Docking may lay at the Company's Buoy or Wharf free of charge, until ordered to remove by the Superintendent. Captains of vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign their Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed, until further notice, to the undersigned, by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, Managing Director.
Bangkok, 18th Sept., 1865.
Hong Kong, 30th Oct., 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (Limited).

1, BANK-BUILDINGS, LOMBURD, LONDON.

CAPITAL 24,000,000
Subscribed 8,696,100
Paid-up 924,026
Reserve Fund 190,500

BANKERS.

The Bank of England | The National Bank
The Alliance Bank.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Duninall.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick-street, Agent.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector.

Bombay Calcutta
Point de Galle Colombo
Kandy Singapore
Manila Hong Kong
Fochow Ningpo
Shanghai Kiu-kiang
Hankow Nagasaki
Yokohama Melbourne
Sydney

Deposits received, subject to ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued, and Bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of Travellers per Overland Route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, Pay, Pensions, Interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.

Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

JOHN OUSELEY, General Manager.

THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONG KONG (Limited).

CAPITAL, 1,000,000 dols.

n 200 Shares of 5,000 dols. each. 1,000 dols. per Share Paid up.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

William Neilson, Esq. (Messrs. Olyphant and Co.)
J. W. Maclellan, Esq. (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation).
Richard Deacon, Esq. (Messrs. John Burd and Co.)

GENERAL AGENTS.

Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.

The Allotment of Shares will take place on the 3rd day of October next, and further Applications for Shares will be received until the 3rd of October next. Application to be made in the form given below, and addressed to the General Agents, from whom any information can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the General Agents of the China Traders' Marine Insurance Society of Hong Kong (Limited).
Gentlemen,—I hereby request that the Committee will allot to me shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the first call of One thousand Dollars per Share, and further calls to such amount and at such times and in such manner as may be authorised by the Articles of Association of the said Company, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called on to do so.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant.

Hong Kong, Sept. 7, 1865.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £175,000.

Head Office, No. 4, Lombard-street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Timothy Wiggins and Co.)

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Grey and Co. Bombay).

THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., and Cardwell, Parsons and Co., Bombay)

CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon and Co., late of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., China)

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. M'Killop, Stewart and Co., Calcutta).

Agencies and Branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant Drafts, collect and negotiate Bills of Exchange, payable at the above places, issue Letters of Credit and Circular notes, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the receipt of Pay, Dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive Deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and Exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

By order of the Board, F. W. Lawrence, Acting General Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Colombo. Penang. Hong Kong. Yokohama
Calcutta. Kandy. Shanghai.
Madras. Galle. Singapore. Hankow. Mauritius

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the Overland Route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ENFEEBLED

EXISTENCE.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by impure air and indigestible food. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most tender bowels or most sensitive nerves. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY

THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited).

RATES for MONEY on DEPOSIT.—This Company receives money on Deposit, in sums of £10 and upwards, at the undermentioned rates, from this day until further notice, viz.:

At fourteen days' notice... 5½ per cent. per annum
At one month's notice... 6 per cent. per annum.
For fixed periods of

Not less than 3 months and up to 6 months ... 5½ per cent. per annum.
Beyond 6 months and up to 9 months ... 6 per cent. per annum.
Beyond 9 months and up to 12 months ... 6½ per cent. per annum.
Beyond 12 months and up to 24 months ... 6½ per cent. per annum.

Forms of Application can be obtained of the Secretary, to whom all communications must be addressed.

By order of the Court,

ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.
Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, Feb. 23, 1866.

Bottled Ales and Wines, &c.

“NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED,” in consequence of repeated BREAKEAGE.—Melbourne Journal of Commerce, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases by using SEYMOUR'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading London houses.—T. WHITEHEAD, 37, EASTCHEAP, E.C. Sole Manufacturer.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

CONTAINING Treaties, Tariffs Regular Tables, &c., useful in the trade of China and Eastern Asia, with an Appendix of Sailing Directions for those Seas and Coasts, by S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D. Fifth Edition.

Hong Kong, SHORTEDE and Co.; London Agent, F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, E.C. Price Two Guineas.

IMPORTANT



ANNOUNCEMENT

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN

DEGS to inform the Commercial World that by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and above all, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York, and at 37, Gracechurch-street London

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE—FIRST QUALITY.

SODA WATER MACHINES.

J. TYLOR and SONS' EXHIBITION PATTERNS.

JUROR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1863.

PRIZE MEDALS LONDON, PARIS, AND DUBLIN.

Description	Dozens	Weight	Measurement	Price
Double No. 1	600	20 Cwt.	130 cubic feet	£110 0
Single "	1 300	12 "	90 "	54 10
Ditto "	2 200	10 "	70 "	50 5
Ditto "	4 150	8 "	54 "	41 15
Bottling Machine add	2 "	10 to 15 "		28 8 0

Recipes for aerated waters are sent. Wire bottles, corks, acid, soda, whitening, essences, &c. Illustrated Catalogues free. Orders executed by any merchant or on receipt of cash, including shipping charges, by the manufacturers.

J. TYLOR and SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

PRIZE MEDAL INT

**BENI
PURE GL**
ELDERFLOWER, HONEY, ALI
ESS BOUQUET, JOCKEY-CLUB BO
chief. Manufacturers of HAIR, TOOTH, and
PERFUMERY and POMATUMS of every
12, LITTLE

CELLÉ FRÈ

CHIEF ESTABLISHMENT,
35, RUE DES VIEUX
AUGUSTINS,
à PARIS.

THE house
for the supe
the fashionable
refreshing, and
distingué perfum



DEPOT:
BLUMBERG & CO.,
55, CANNON-STREET
WEST,
LONDRES.

Commission.

Articles

REGENERATEUR GELLE FRERES, a sup
for preserving, beautifying, and reproducin
EAU D'ALBION for the toilet, an exquisit
from the juice of flowers and aromatic plan
CARBOQUINA ROSE superior toothpowder,
carbon quinine and Province roses.

CUCUMBER SOAP for softening the skin, ti
toilet soaps.

LAIT PROPHYLATIC to remove freckles
the appearance of the skin.

SPECIAL PERFUMER

SOAP, TOOTH-PASTE, POMMAD
To be obtained of all the principal Perj

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EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfum
96, STRAND, 128, REGE

BOYVEAU

The only one authorised an

THIS Vegetable Syrup, prepared
DEAU DE ST. GERVAIS, is very su
is all affections of the skin, scurf, scrofula,
is especially valuable in diseases which have resisted the effect of mercury or iodine or potash. It is a general tonic
of 13, RUE RICHER, PARIS.

Sold Retail.—London: Joreau, Hannay. New York: Fougere, Gaudet, Milhan. Gibraltar: Patron and Danilo-
wich. Malta: Dr. Pirotti, Bugaja, Magri, and Polando, Esperanza. Alexandria: Bellamora, Galette, Perinie, Bombay:
Franjee, Nesserwanjee and Co. Singapore: Martin and Little. Batavia: L. Platon and Co. Macao: J.D. Freatt.

**CAUTION.**

WHEREAS Persons are shipping
Wines to India marked with a Crown in
imitation of CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S
WINES, which are branded with a Crown, they
having the appointment of WINE MERCHANTS
to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, it is
deemed expedient for the protection of dealers and
consumers of their superior Wines selected from
their extensive and valuable stock expressly for the
Indian market, which have been so well known
and approved by connoisseurs for the last thirty
years for their extreme quality and purity, combining
flavour and softness, together with great age, body,
delicacy, and bouquet, being more free from acidity
or alcohol than any other Wines, to caution all pur-
chasers to ask for

CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S

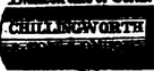
CROWN SHERRIES AND OTHER WINE
And to be particular in observing that the Cases
and Cask-heads are branded with their names at
full length; also, on the side of the Corks, inside
the bottles, as well as the Crown; and also on the
seals, in accordance with the heading of this notice,
as a necessary precaution, to ascertain that they are
CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S CROWN WINES,
in order to prevent a common low class of Wines
being improperly foisted on the public, and which are
in no way to be compared with those of CHILLING-
WORTH and SON'S.

Wholesale Agents:—Bombay, Messrs. Hormarjee
Bomanjee and Co.; Madras, Messrs. Parry and Co.;
Calcutta, Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.; Kurrachee
Messrs. Hormarjee Bomanjee and Co.; Colombo
Messrs. Darley, Butler and Co.; Rangoon, Messrs.
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.; Hong Kong, Messrs.
Robert S. Walker and Co.

Seal on Corks:



Brand on side of Corks:



Brand on end of cork:



R. L. SOUTHERN AND Co.
MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
6, MINING-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

TUPPER AND COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GAL-
VANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roof
eds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

BRIDGEWATER, JONES, AND CO.,
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS, HOSIERS and
GLOVERS.

WAREHOUSEMEN and MANUFACTURERS,
39, 40, and 41, WOOD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Lists of Prices forwarded to Merchants and Traders on
application. Remittances to be payable in London.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,

Close to the Landing Place. Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

VINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and
SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda
ater and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Oil-
an's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sola
pees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.
HE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" ON SALE



JMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES suit.
able for all Foreign Markets and the Colonies,
re supplied to Shippers on the most favourable terms by
OHN MORLAND and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturers
), Eastcheap, London-bridge, City. Silk, Alpaca, Gingham
eel Frames, Canes, Fittings and all kinds of Materia
r the Trade. Oiled and japanned silks and cambrics.

CAUTION.

THE GROSS FRAUDS which continue to
be practised by obscure manufacturers, more par-
ticularly in Germany, by imitating the Labels attached
to JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PERFUMERY, render
it imperative upon the Proprietors to Caution the public
against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their
friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable
dealers, who import direct from JOHN GOSNELL and
Co., and invite special attention to the address, 12,
THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LON-
DON, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s SELECT PERFUMES.—
Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club
Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet,
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